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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Dublin Riot.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Charges Against Gladstone.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Algerian Insurrection.

INDEMNITY BILL PASSED.

Communist Trials.

ENGLAND.

THE DUBLIN RIOT.

LONDON, August 8.—A dispatch from Dublin to-day says that the city is quiet, but the excitement of the populace has not yet subsided. It is generally thought that the sympathizers of the Fenian prisoners have not given up the idea of holding another meeting in spite of the strict prohibition of the authorities. The sentiments of the majority of the people favor the granting of amnesty to all the Fenian prisoners, but the violent opposition to the authorities is generally deprecated. The belief was that the royal visit would be made the opportunity by the Government for the release of the imprisoned Fenians. The populace are very bitter against the Prince of Wales because he has not interceded in favor of an amnesty. Several places visited by the royal party were gutted by the mob on Sunday. The whole police force is still on the alert. The military consigned to the barracks are to be ready if called upon to aid the police. Most of the wounded are expected to recover. Thus far no deaths have been reported, but it is thought that from five to ten persons will die of their injuries. The Honorable Superintendent of Police is in a critical condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. It is yet uncertain whether the Government will or can legally prosecute Smyth, a member of Parliament, and other leaders of the demonstration.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTIES.

A correspondent writing from Rouen, says the Prussian occupation of France is every day rendering the situation more unpleasant. Strife and bloodshed between small numbers of German and French people are frequent, and the murders of the Prussian private soldiers which have taken place rendered the Prussian soldiers more harsh and embittered in feeling towards the French. The Government is said to have sent word of this to Bismarck, Von Moltke and Dewelt, upon the possibility of restraining a population that is unduly oppressed and tyrannically treated. Some of the Prussian commanders drank to excess and encouraged the conduct of their men in using fire arms on small provocation, and that more of these troubles will continue. The settlement of the war indemnity question would be difficult. A Prussian officer, said the French people should be more conciliated, and all southern Germany feel exasperated. The people would threaten danger to the new Empire.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, August 8.—The House of Commons was to-day the scene of a severe encounter between the leaders of the Tory and Liberal parties. D'Israeli savagely charged Gladstone with bad leadership, both in the House and in his party, with wasting many weeks on a subject subsequently abandoned; with needlessly invoking the exercise of Royal prerogatives, and with postponing important and even vital legislation. Mr. Gladstone retorted that D'Israeli's so called fecundity was the offspring of his imagination and unequal to the task, and that the lost time of which D'Israeli complains was due to the resistance made by the Tories to the electoral reform.

Sir John Gray, Member of Parliament for Kilkenny, gave notice of his intention to call the attention of the House of Commons on Monday to the murder of the riots which occurred in Dublin on Sunday last.

Mr. Gladstone implored the House to pass the ballot bill forthwith. Violent personal and partizan debate followed, after which Mr. Forstu summoned the bill as one demanded by the people. Bill passed.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

LONDON, August 8.—The naval court martial for the trial of the officers of the iron clad steamer Agerscourt, which got ashore at Gibralter, concluded their labors. The court pronounced the defendants guilty on the charges of negligence, &c., but under extenuating circumstances.

CATTLE DISEASE.

A foot and mouth disease has broken out among the cattle in the county of Wreath, Ireland, and is of an extremely violent type.

STEAMSHIP DAMAGED.

The new steamship Spain sustained damage to her steam plates from striking against the dock, and has gone into the dock for repairs.

MARINE NEWS.

BREST, August 8.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, has arrived.

FRANCE.

THE ALGERIAN INSURRECTION.

VERSAILLES, August 8.—Advices from Algeria state that the insurrectionists have been routed and Moneddemebet subdued. The revolts, however, continue in the province of Constantine, the most eastern of the three departments of which Algeria is composed. Numerous murders are still committed by the rebels of that province, and several forests have been burned.

INDEMNIFICATION.

PARIS, August 8. — The Government it is stated, proposes the indemnification of the people of the provinces which were invaded by the Germans in three classes, and in proportion to the amount of losses, precedent being given to those utterly ruined by the war.

COUNCIL OF WAR.

VERSAILLES, August 8.—A council of war was held here yesterday for the consideration of the state of affairs in Algeria Thiers and MacMahon were present and took part in the proceedings. The result was the adoption of energetic measures for the final suppression of the revolt.

ELECTIONS.

The second municipal election was held at Strasbourg yesterday. Fully one-half of the voters abstained from exercising of the franchise, and only 817 persons voted in a population of 11,000. A similar result attended the election in Mulhouse and other conquered towns.

MINISTER TO BERLIN.

The French Ambassador to the Austrian Court will, at his own request, replace the Marqis De Gabrial as Minister to Berlin.

JULES SIMON.

The *Gaulois* and the Paris *Journal* both state that Jules Simon is a member of the International Society.

EVACUATION.

It is reported that after this week the Prussians will evacuate the departments of Oise and Seine, and the two departments immediately contiguous thereto.

INDEMNIFICATION BILL PASSED.

VERSAILLES, August 8.—The Assembly to-day passed the Indemnification bill. It compensates the inhabitants in the departments for loss and damage suffered during the war, either from the enemy or the French troops after due investigation of the claims for the settlement of the amount. It also authorizes the Minister of Finance to distribute immediately the sum of one hundred million francs among the most needy claimants.

COURT MARTIAL.

The Court Martial for the trial of the Communists commenced the examination of witnesses. M. Fevre, one of the accused, attempted to make a speech in defence of the Commune, but was not permitted to proceed. He denied that he had ordered the burning of the Palace of the Ministry of Finance. Several witnesses swore that Fevre peasonally forbade the release of the prisoners in the Perfecture while it was burning. Both Fevre and Assi were insolent in speech and manner. The court room was crowded with spectators.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

A bill providing for a system of compulsory and gratuitous education through out the country was introduced.

INCOME TAX.

The committee having the subject under consideration, has agreed to report in favor of an income tax.

EVACUATION COMMENCED.

PARIS, August 8.—The Germans have commenced the evacuation of the forts north and east of Paris.

CANADA.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

MONTREAL, August 8.—The case of Major Robinson in the Cuban Junta affair resulted in the discharge of the accused. The Judge complimented the accused on his long and valuable services in the Dominion militia, and said he regarded to the veteran Prince of Wales Rifles free from any blame and honorably discharged.

A MURDERESS.

LONDON, August 8.—Mrs. Campbell has confessed to having murdered her husband on the 14th of July, implicating Doyle as accessory.

WOODS ON FIRE.

TORONTO, August 8.—Bush fires are still raging on the line of the Northern Railway. A large amount of property is being destroyed.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

QUEBEC, August 8.—Advices received by to-day's mail settle the final withdrawal of the Imperial troops from the garrisons in this Dominion. The Sixteenth Rifles and other detachments at Quebec have received orders to prepare for embarkation in the Autumn. Those at the South Quebec fortifications are to be immediately reinforced by civilian laborers. It is stated that the Sixteenth go to Halifax and the Seventy-eighth to Brunswick.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 8.—The steamer City of Halifax arrived yesterday from Lime Juice, N. B., bringing papers which contradict the report of a great storm along the coasts of that Island. It is stated here that the United States government propose that if the colonies will agree not to enforce the treaty of 1818, they will refund all the duties that may be imposed on their fish. Before the next meeting of Congress, when the duties will be repealed, as provided for by the late treaty.

CANAL LOCK DAMAGED.

CORNWALL, ONT., August 8.—The propeller Bruno, in passing down the St. Lawrence canal last night, smashed the lower gates at Lock No. 15. Navigation will be interrupted for a few days.

PORTO RICO.

SIEGE RAISED.

ST. JOHN, PORTO RICO, August 1, via HAVANA, August 8.—The state of siege was raised yesterday in Porto Rico, and quiet reigns throughout the island.

RESIGNED.

The Captain General has forwarded his resignation to Spain. It is supposed that General Sauz, the former Captain General, will be appointed.

EGYPT.

SESSION CLOSED.

CAIRO, August 8.—The Khedive closed the session of the Chamber to-day with a brief speech of complimenting and congratulation.

BY MAIL.

THE Swiss university of Basle contains one hundred and fifty-seven, and that of Zurich two hundred and ninety-seven matriculated students during the present summer term.

ON June 26, in the town of Tachau, Bohemia, by a rain spout fifteen persons lost their lives, a number of houses were destroyed, and considerable other damage was done. The rain storm lasted about four hours.

THE Great Council (Legislature) of the Swiss canton of Vaud has granted a charter for the construction of a pneumatic railroad to connect the cities of Lausanne and Ouchy; the ground between these places being too elevated for an ordinary railway.

MR. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN delivered a lecture at Cork, on July 23d, in which he described his experience in France. He stated that he had devised a plan, which he detailed, of exterminating the Prussians in four days, but that at the critical moment Gambetta became jealous of him and threw him into prison, where an attempt was made to poison him.

WHILE the French press is making a great outcry against the decision of the Leipsic Tribunal of Commerce, which declares the French exceptional law as to the prorogation of bills during the war as not binding for Germany, the Paris Courts invariably decide that foreigners residing in Paris are not to profit by the exceptional legislation as to house rents. The proceedings, remarked the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is somewhat one-sided.

DURING the present summer term the German university of Kiel is attended by 112, that of Jena by 336, that of Greifswalde by 415, that of Heidelberg 539, that of Bonn by 650, that of Munich by 1,107, that of Leipsic by 1,803, and that of Berlin by 2 113 matriculated students. The remaining German universities are those of Breslau, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Halle, Koningsberg, Marburg, Rostock, Strasburg, Tubingen, Wurtzburg—in all 20.

SIGNOR ERNESTO ROSSI has been received with enthusiasm at Rio Janeiro. During the journey from Bordeaux to Rio, owing to an accident to the screw, the ship was obliged to put in at Pernambuco, where Signor Ernesto Rossi was asked to give some performances, and he appeared in "Il Cid," "Sullivan" and "Oreste." At Rio Janeiro, Signor Rossi made his first appearance in "Kean," which was followed by "Otello," "I Due Sergenti," and "Gli Innamorati." "Giulietta e Romeo" was announced for his next performance.

THE *Scotsman* says it is rumored that in all probability Queen Victoria will visit Edinburgh about the 14th of August, and reside for two or three days in the Palace of Holyrood, which has recently, by repairs, painting and furnishing, been put in a fit state for Her Majesty's reception. From Edinburgh Her Majesty will proceed to Balmoral, and, ten days later, or about the 26th of August, will pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, at Inverary Castle. The arrival of the Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne at Inverary will precede that of Her Majesty by a few days.

IT is stated that arrangements have been made between the representative advocates engaged in the Tichborne cause, to provide as far as possible against certain contingencies which might otherwise prevent resumption of the trial. Sergeant Ballantine and Sir John Coleridge have signed the forensic treaty, by which both parties in the suit agree to the subjoined terms: If through any unforeseen circumstances Sir William Bovil should be unable to reoccupy his seat on the Bench, it is settled that another Judge may, without objection from either side, carry on the case and empioy his predecessor's notes. Again, if one, or even two, of the jurymen, by the same chapter of accidents, should be removed from the box, the cause shall go forward, by mutual consent, with the diminished number.

THE enterprise which Lothair contemplated, that of building a glorious cathedral as a central temple of the Romish religion in England, but which he abandoned at the time of his Pagan proclividoned at the time of his Pagan proclivities, has fallen into the hands of the young Duke of Norfolk, who is celebrating his arrival at years of discretion by spending a hundred thousand pounds on the erection of a magnificent cathedral at the Arundel. The cathedral, according to the *Echo*, is now in course of erection. The length of the nave will be 122 feet, and the building is to be characterized rather by grace and richness than grandeur. "But a hundred thousand pounds properly expended cannot fail to produce a building which will add much to the attractions of Sussex, and the castle and the famous owlery which people now go to Arundel to see."

NIHILIST CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

An Attempt to Bring About an Insurrection by a Series of Assassinations.

The Russian papers publish the *actes d'accusation* of the great Nihilist trial which is now going on at St. Petersburg. These documents, which are very long, give an ample account, from the government point of view, of the origin and objects of the conspiracy. The story begins with a description of the students' riot in the spring of 1869, of which, say the official prosecutors, the chief promoters were Netchajeff, Orloff and Tkatscheff—unscrupulous agitators who merely took advantage of the discontent of the students to bring about a socialist revolution. After the government had suppressed the riots, these men prepared for a revolutionary organization, whose members were to spread socialist ideas among the people in all parts of Russia. Committees were formed at Moscow and Ivanovo, a secret press was established, subscriptions were opened for revolutionary purposes, false passports were fabricated, and Netchajeff who had gone abroad, was placed in communication with foreign agitators, and sent his fellow-conspirators printed proclamations, which were distributed all over the country. In the autumn of 1869 Netchajeff returned to Russia, and a secret society was formed at Moscow with branches in various other towns. This society was well provided with funds, it had a special seal and cipher of its own, and any breach of its regulations was punished with death, as in the case of the student Ivanhoff. Every new member of the society, after swearing to observe its regulations, was attached to a "circle" of five persons, who acted together, but were kept entirely ignorant of the constitution of the other circles. The "circles" were placed under the orders of a "section," but the section when communicating with a circle, never mentioned its members by name; each of them was distinguished in the society by a number only. At the head of the society was a committee which exercised judicial functions, and whose members, like those of the "section" and the "circles," were unknown to the other conspirators. The means by which the object of the society was to be attained were at first much discussed. Some proposed that the overthrow of the government should be brought about by a gradual propagation of socialist ideas among the masses; others, among whom was Netchajeff, that steps should at once be taken for producing a popular insurrection. Ultimately it was decided to adopt Netchajeff's proposal. A series of inflamatory proclamations were circulated among the people, one of which contains the following passages: "The foundation of our holy temple of liberty was laid on April 4, 1866, by Dmitri Vladimirovitch Karakozoff" (the would be assassin of the Emperor) * * We will not touch the Czar unless we are provoked by some unreasonable measure or act initiated by him. We will spare him for the painful and solemn penalty of death on the ruins of his throne in presence of his liberated people. For the present we will proceed without delay to exterminate his favorites—those monsters in bright uniforms who are stained with the blood of the people, and are treated as if they were pillars of the State." From this and other proclamations written in a like spirit the official prosecutors conclude that the conspirators "hoped to bring about a popular insurrection by a series of assassinations in the highest sphere of the government, which would create such trouble as to enable them to work on the masses by false reports and misrepresentations of the acts of the authorities, and lead ultimately to that general disorganization of society at which they aimed."

The German Army.

Since the close of the Franco-German war, the returned soldiers form a conspicuous portion of the population to be seen in the large cities of Germany. These soldiers are not all discharged as yet, and they throng the side walks, occupy the restaurants, and constitute half the crowd collected in the streets. Long wagon trains still traverse the thoroughfares, and battalions of uniformed soldiers are constantly to be seen marching along the highways. Many of the discharged landwehrmen find it difficult to secure their old positions, and so forget what is their former occupations. The removal of the mechanics and agriculturists from their employments, on the breaking out of the war with France, caused a great scarcity of labor and a rise in wages, and consequently many men were called up from the lower ranks to fill positions which their former occupants now desire to obtain. These circumstances have caused serious embarrassments among the returned soldiers. It is also stated that the severe weather of last winter compelled the families of many of these absent soldiers to sell the arms and implements of the absent men to support themselves with the price, and that now the returned soldiers not only find themselves discharged, but also without the means of a livelihood. This state of affairs was represented to the Government, and the Parliament has appropriated a moderate sum of money to be loaned out by the local authorities among such of the returned soldiers as needed aid to re-establish themselves in business.

The average pensions granted to the German private soldiers were given a short time ago in the *Ledger*, and it may be interesting to learn some of the provisions that have been made for the officers. Thus every officer who after ten years is incapable of further service, receives annually a pension amounting to twenty-eighthths of his pay, and one-eighteith additional for each additional year of service. A further payment of $200 a year is made for the loss of a hand, a foot, the eye-sight, and for similar disabilities. Widows of Generals receive $400 a year, of staff officers, $320, and of Captains, $240, until re-marriage, and for a year afterwards. A child of a deceased officer receives $40 a year, until fifteen years old, an "educational help," and parents or grand-parents of whom the deceased officer was the only support, receive $40 a month. Private soldiers are divided into "whole invalids" and "half invalids," the latter being still capable of garrison duty, and of these there are five grades of pensions. In the highest grade soldiers of 36 years' service, or a "whole invalid" of 25 years' service, receives $8 a month, and in the lowest grade a "whole invalid" of 8 years' service, or a 'half invalid" of 12 years' service, or one who has become incapacitated by wounds, receives $1,60 a month. The pensioners of all five classes receive $1.60 more per month for disability arising from disease, and $4,80 more for disability arising from the loss of a limb. The widows of privates receive $4 a month, and the children $2,80 a month.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Judas.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Rome writes that the Pope has received again the officers of the Pontifical Army, extending the audience to their wives, sisters and daughters. Major Fioscttа, of the Papal Artillery, read an address from the officers assuring the Holy Father that while they were ready to die at his feet with their swords, they would seek to procure him consolation by their prayers. The Pope replied to their address in a long discourse, which contained the following passages: "I accept the pledge of your arms, the only arms raised in my cause this day, and equally the offer of your prayers for the consolation of your common father. But if any one now here has come with a false profession as a spy to betray us to our enemies, let this Judas now declare himself and depart." This intimation gave rise to a most agitated scene, all the men crying out, "It is not I!" while the ladies broke into sobs, tears, and hysterical cries. The Pope resumed, "Tranquilize yourselves. This Judas may deny his guilt, but I fear that I know him too well. I pray for his reformation, and he that shall not perish miserably, like the guilty Apostle, but may be converted and live."

THE editor of a newspaper in Richmond, Va., received on Thursday last a polite note from a lady of respectability in that city, signed by her full name, announcing that she would at 8 o'clock in the evening of that day proceed to take her own life by the most available means, and respectfully soliciting the pleasure of a reporter's company to witness the ceremony. Punctually at the appointed hour, the reporter and several other invited guests presented themselves at the residence designated, but owing to the interference of friends, or some other circumstances, the attempt was indefinitely postponed. But the purpose of the writer came very near being carried out. Of course the lady is deranged.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Pleasonton Suspended.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather Report.

INCORRECT REPORT.

Postal Money Orders

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1871.

PLEASONTON SUSPENDED.

To-day the President sent to General Pleasonton the following:

Executive Mansion, August 8.—You are hereby suspended from the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in accordance with the terms of the act approved April 5, A. D. 1869, to amend an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 25, 1871, and subject to all the provisions of law applicable thereto.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

TO GEORGE PLEASONTON.

On receiving the notification, Mr. Pleasonton vacated the office, leaving for his successor the following note:

To J. W. Douglass, First Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

SIR: Having this day been suspended from this office by the President, I turn the same over to you. Respectfully,

[Signed] A. PLEASONTON.

Mr. Douglass immediately entered upon the duties of the office and received the congratulations of his friends. Pleasonton is suspended until the end of the next session of the Senate, and Douglass is to perform the duties of the office in the meantime.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

There was no formal meeting of the Cabinet to-day. The President left this morning for Long Branch. The President this morning received the following letter from General Pleasonton:

Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, August 8.

—MR. PRESIDENT: In answer to your request transmitted through General Porter last evening that I should tender my resignation of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I can only reply that under ordinary circumstances, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to accede to any request you might make of this kind, but the cause for making this request was stated to be a difference existing between Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell and myself as regards the Government and management of the Internal Revenue. Boutwell claims powers which under the laws of Congress are vested solely in that Commissioner. The question is therefore purely a legal one, and the precedents of our government have been in such cases, when appealed to by the President, referred to the law officer of the government for his opinion, and upon which the President would base his decision. This course was pursued by Presidents Jackson, Tyler, Pierce, Van Buren, Fillmore, and others, and has been the uniform practice of the government and knowing these facts and believing this to be the proper way to settle any differences of view as regards the law which might exist between the Secretary and the Commissioner, I addressed you a communication, which I have put his name to it and sent it to the Custom House, could not say he swore to it over his name, though he must have done so. Witness said he believed the primary cause of the explosion to be that Matthews did not put on the hydrostatic pressure he swore to, but believed he put thirty-four pounds on her; don't think he looked at his test gauge.

Contrary to expectation, the committee appointed by Inspector Lowe to examine the boiler were unable to present their report to-day. The investigation will probably close to-morrow.

SECRETARY FISH INTERVIEWED.

The *Herald* publishes an interview had by its correspondent with Secretary Fish, in which the Secretary said he had no idea who the arbitrators of the Washington treaty would be. The action of that body will probably be guided by that of the Southern Claims Commission, as the latter would furnish precedents for the claims for damage done property by the Federal power during the war be allowed as other claims, the Commission cannot avoid following the precedent in regard to damages sustained by British subjects. The Court of Arbitration which would deal with the Alabama claims would be composed of men who would command public confidence. He thinks that the Government should not be criticised for its action on the Cuban question. The Cubans get hold of adventurous Englishmen, Americans and Irishmen, who do their fighting, and are not themselves struggling for nationality. He declares that he has not signified his intention of resigning.

THE CITY ACCOUNTS.

Opdyke, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day replied to Mayor Hall's letter asking that the committee be appointed to examine the city accounts. Opdyke informs the Mayor that the presiding officer has no power to convene a special meeting unless requested to do so by at least ten members. He adds that as far as he has been able to ascertain no ten members of the Chamber could be found who would sign their names to such a request. An exact statement of the city finances can, in his opinion, be prepared more easily in the Comptroller's office by the clerks employed there than by any committee appointed by the Chamber. Owing to the absence of a great majority of the members, Opdyke does not believe that a sufficiently large number could be convened to form a committee whose decision could be accepted as the sentiment of the Chamber. The above reasons, he thinks, justify him in declining to make any personal effort towards appointing a special committee as demanded by the Mayor, and he therefore declines to interfere.

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

The American crew for the International Boat Race at Halifax on the 29th of the present month, consisting of John and Barney Biglin, of New York, and Henry Coulter and Joseph Kaye, Jr., of Pittsburgh, are at present rowing on the Harlem river and getting into condition, and on the day of the race will average one hundred and fifty-three pounds per man. They are sanguine of success.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

The Ward crew will enter for the great race at Saratoga in September. They would have put in appearance at the Halifax regatta, but were disappointed in a boat which was to have been sent them from Liverpool, and for which they waited so long that they had not time enough left in which to train properly.

DISTURBING CHURCH SERVICE.

At the Court of Special Sessions to-day, Nathan Koyonski, a Jew, was charged with disturbing the Methodist congregation of the Alabaton Church, by working a sewing machine during the hours of divine service in a room opposite the church. Judge Stanly found him guilty, but suspended sentence.

WALTER SCOTT'S CENTENARY.

Arrangements for the celebration of Scott's centenary are perfected. The laying of the foundation stone of the Scott monument, in Central Park, will take place with appropriate ceremonies. There will be a procession of the Scottish societies, and a banquet at Delmonico's in the evening.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Active operations were yesterday commenced for the erection of the East river bridge, which is to connect New York with Brooklyn at Fulton ferry The foundation of the great pier can be laid in less than a month.

NAVY-YARD CHANGES.

There was some excitement among the politicians to-day over the changes made at the navy-yard. The "outs" are in each case known as Morgan and Fenton, Republicans, and the changes made are said to be the result of a fight going on for places on the State Central Committee.

CHARITY.

A theatrical performance is proposed to take place at Harlem in aid of the Westfield sufferers. Members of the Fifth Regiment last night paid in six hundred and ninety six dollars for the relief of the family of Sergeant Elsasser, a Westfield disaster victim.

DISORDERLY MEETING.

A ward meeting last night to denounce the alleged frauds in the city government broken up in confusion. Resolutions ried aning the Mayor were declared carconfusionsenting shouts, disorder and

APPO-

A Washington NT DECLINED.

Francis Adams is al says that Charles clined the appointmented to have de. the Geneva Conference, h arbitrator to ably be succeeded by Richm will prob.

TURNER FESTIVAL. Dana.

The Turners continue their festi. ercises to-day. This afternoon the Scizen corps shot for prizes. This mornin, there will be a grand dramatic performance at Turn Hall.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Health Officer has placed an additional force of inspectors at the wharves of South Brooklyn, in view of the fact that yellow fever has appeared at quarantine.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.

About one hundred Mormons arrived on the Nevada yesterday, and, under the direction of the Mormon agent, leave by the Pennsylvania Central this afternoon.

THUNDER STORM.

The thunderstorm of last night caused considerable damage in Brooklyn. A stable was struck by lightning, burning it, with seven valuable horses.

NEW PROJECT.

There is a project on foot at Saratoga for the purchase of the Morrissey Club House and convert it into a free reading room and library.

VICTIMS OF THE RECENT EXPLOSION.

Richard Moore, of Williamsburg, and Charles Coulter, died yesterday from wounds received by the explosion.

THROUGH FREIGHT.

The first car load of goods shipped through New York without appraisement was sent forward yesterday for San Francisco.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals by the Scotia were George H. Pendleton and Madame Parepa.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Anna Friedhoff died this morning from injuries received at the late explosion.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamer Thuringia, from Hamburg has arrived.

NEW YORK.

Boiler Inspections—Secretary Fish Interviewed—Arrival of Mormons—Appointment Declined—Disorderly Meeting—Walter Scott's Centenary—East River Bridge—Frauds in Brooklyn—The Westfield Disaster—Navy Yard Changes—Turner Festival—The City Accounts.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1871.

BOILER INSPECTIONS.

At a meeting of the Master Makers' Association last night, the present boiler inspection system was denounced and a change demanded. The Staten Island Ferry Company were charged with being close and mean, the disaster being due to the continued use of an old boiler. One of the speakers said all the boiler inspectors in New York are ex-policemen, and only one of the United States Inspectors is a practical boiler maker.

CITY FRAUDS.

The *Tribune* charges the Brooklyn city officials with bribery and corruption in the matter of letting contracts for the paving of streets, alleging specifically the purchase of one contract by Conesteel by the payment by him of $150,000 to Wm. Chingsbury, who, though not an officeholder, is said to be influential with the Commissioner who let the contract. This the District Attorney was made aware of by the testimony of Conesteel to the grand jury, but apprehension of his own complicity prevented an exposure of it. The property holders on the line of Clinton street are assessed $2 37½ per square yard in excess of the price paid by the city for the improvement, and the excess is dishonestly appropriated by the ring. The District Attorney further censured because of the efforts to prevent citizens from going before the grand jury for the purpose of presenting as a nuisance the Asphalt pavement on Henry street. A contractor, W. H. Adams, is mentioned as a witness to an attempt to an increase of an accepted bid for work, and dividing the swindle, seven thousand dollars, with the Commissioners, who, upon the refusal of Adams to join the fraud, rejected his securities. In the matter of the East River expenditures more than half the appropriation of eight million dollars is already gone through with. The work is scarcely more than begun. The widening of Washington street is said to be a plan for plundering the people, and Judge McCue is accused of complicity in the transaction, which reserves valueless ground for which the city pays the ring valuation. Other fraudulent measures are alleged in matters of corporation operations, which are intended to enrich members of the city government.

THE WESTFIELD INVESTIGATION.

The Government investigation of the Westfield disaster was continued to-day. The first witness was Capt. Fred. Gedney. He said: "I am a steamboat man on the western rivers; reside at St. Louis; have seen the boiler of the Westfield; examined it carefully; my belief is that the cause of the explosion was the stoppage of the water at a given point in the bar; another is the age of the boiler; the third was the conduct of the engineer being absent from the engine room; he had control of the feed cock; the apparent difference in expansion was caused by the injection of cold water; the fracture began on the starboard side first."

W. H. Berryman, machinist and inspector of boilers, testified that he examined the boiler of the Westfield and had it patched at the time. He met with great opposition from Superintendent Braisted, who swore at him and called him a hireling. Witness advised Vanderbilt to get rid of Braisted. He further testified that Matthews had given certificates in cases where he had refused them. In one instance when the witness refused to sign a certificate for the steamer North America, who threw up his name to it and sent it to the Custom House, could not say he swore to it over his name, though he must have done so. Witness said he believed the primary cause of the explosion to be that Matthews did not put on the hydrostatic pressure he swore to, do not believe he put thirty-four pounds on her; don't think he looked at his test gauge.

Contrary to expectation, the committee appointed by Inspector Lowe to examine the boiler were unable to present their report to-day. The investigation will probably close to-morrow.

SECRETARY FISH INTERVIEWED.

The *Herald* publishes an interview had by its correspondent with Secretary Fish, in which the Secretary said he had no idea who the arbitrators of the Washington treaty would be. The action of that body will probably be guided by that of the Southern Claims Commission, as the latter would furnish precedents for the claims for damage done property by the Federal power during the war be allowed as other claims, the Commission cannot avoid following the precedent in regard to damages sustained by British subjects. The Court of Arbitration which would deal with the Alabama claims would be composed of men who would command public confidence. He thinks that the Government should not be criticised for its action on the Cuban question. The Cubans get hold of adventurous Englishmen, Americans and Irishmen, who do their fighting, and are not themselves struggling for nationality. He declares that he has not signified his intention of resigning.

THE CITY ACCOUNTS.

Opdyke, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day replied to Mayor Hall's letter asking that the committee be appointed to examine the city accounts. Opdyke informs the Mayor that the presiding officer has no power to convene a special meeting unless requested to do so by at least ten members. He adds that as far as he has been able to ascertain no ten members of the Chamber could be found who would sign their names to such a request. An exact statement of the city finances can, in his opinion, be prepared more easily in the Comptroller's office by the clerks employed there than by any committee appointed by the Chamber. Owing to the absence of a great majority of the members, Opdyke does not believe that a sufficiently large number could be convened to form a committee whose decision could be accepted as the sentiment of the Chamber. The above reasons, he thinks, justify him in declining to make any personal effort towards appointing a special committee as demanded by the Mayor, and he therefore declines to interfere.

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

The American crew for the International Boat Race at Halifax on the 29th of the present month, consisting of John and Barney Biglin, of New York, and Henry Coulter and Joseph Kaye, Jr., of Pittsburgh, are at present rowing on the Harlem river and getting into condition, and on the day of the race will average one hundred and fifty-three pounds per man. They are sanguine of success.

THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

The Ward crew will enter for the great race at Saratoga in September. They would have put in appearance at the Halifax regatta, but were disappointed in a boat which was to have been sent them from Liverpool, and for which they waited so long that they had not time enough left in which to train properly.

DISTURBING CHURCH SERVICE.

At the Court of Special Sessions to-day, Nathan Koyonski, a Jew, was charged with disturbing the Methodist congregation of the Alabaton Church, by working a sewing machine during the hours of divine service in a room opposite the church. Judge Stanly found him guilty, but suspended sentence.

WALTER SCOTT'S CENTENARY.

Arrangements for the celebration of Scott's centenary are perfected. The laying of the foundation stone of the Scott monument, in Central Park, will take place with appropriate ceremonies. There will be a procession of the Scottish societies, and a banquet at Delmonico's in the evening.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Active operations were yesterday commenced for the erection of the East river bridge, which is to connect New York with Brooklyn at Fulton ferry The foundation of the great pier can be laid in less than a month.

NAVY-YARD CHANGES.

There was some excitement among the politicians to-day over the changes made at the navy-yard. The "outs" are in each case known as Morgan and Fenton, Republicans, and the changes made are said to be the result of a fight going on for places on the State Central Committee.

CHARITY.

A theatrical performance is proposed to take place at Harlem in aid of the Westfield sufferers. Members of the Fifth Regiment last night paid in six hundred and ninety six dollars for the relief of the family of Sergeant Elsasser, a Westfield disaster victim.

DISORDERLY MEETING.

A ward meeting last night to denounce the alleged frauds in the city government broken up in confusion. Resolutions ried aning the Mayor were declared carconfusionsenting shouts, disorder and

APPO-

A Washington NT DECLINED.

Francis Adams is al says that Charles clined the appointmented to have de. the Geneva Conference, h arbitrator to ably be succeeded by Richm will prob.

TURNER FESTIVAL. Dana.

The Turners continue their festi. ercises to-day. This afternoon the Scizen corps shot for prizes. This mornin, there will be a grand dramatic performance at Turn Hall.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Health Officer has placed an additional force of inspectors at the wharves of South Brooklyn, in view of the fact that yellow fever has appeared at quarantine.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.

About one hundred Mormons arrived on the Nevada yesterday, and, under the direction of the Mormon agent, leave by the Pennsylvania Central this afternoon.

THUNDER STORM.

The thunderstorm of last night caused considerable damage in Brooklyn. A stable was struck by lightning, burning it, with seven valuable horses.

NEW PROJECT.

There is a project on foot at Saratoga for the purchase of the Morrissey Club House and convert it into a free reading room and library.

VICTIMS OF THE RECENT EXPLOSION.

Richard Moore, of Williamsburg, and Charles Coulter, died yesterday from wounds received by the explosion.

THROUGH FREIGHT.

The first car load of goods shipped through New York without appraisement was sent forward yesterday for San Francisco.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals by the Scotia were George H. Pendleton and Madame Parepa.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Anna Friedhoff died this morning from injuries received at the late explosion.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamer Thuringia, from Hamburg has arrived.

ST. LOUIS

Express Robbers Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Jerry D. Scannon, Peter Sheridan, Thomas Grady, Patrick Cummings and Samuel W. Sauder, were arrested last night, charged with robbing the United States Express delivery wagon of this city some days ago. The police believe they have the right men, and that they will recover the stolen money and bonds.

ELECTION.

The election here to-day for County Judges and Auditor passed of quietly. Charles Speck, Democrat, for Presiding Justice has about fifteen hundred majority in the city. The county will probably raise it up to eighteen hundred. Wm. K. Heath, Republican, for Auditor, has between seven and eight hundred majority in the city. The District Judges from the city, John F. Fesse and Phillip Stremmel, Republicans, are elected, and John D. Finney and John Bussey, Democrats. There are not enough returns from the country districts to determine the result, but it is probable that Joseph L. Hyath, Democrat, and Robert Allen, Republican, are elected.

IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

Notice has been served on the county collector to appear before Judge Dillon of the United States circuit court, in the chambers at Davenport, Iowa, August 15th,in relation to an injunction prayed for by the attorney of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company to restrain the sale of the property levied on by the collector for non-payment of taxes advertised for the 17th inst.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Nuisance Act.

BOSTON, August 8.—Instructions have been given to the police to prosecute all proprietors of public places where thieves and drunken men are harbored and furnished liquor. The first instalment of fifty cases under the nuisance act was brought before court to-day.

POLITICAL.

The Young Men's Democratic Club met last night and adopted an address to be issued to the Young Democracy of the State. It calls upon them to organize into clubs and look out for their rights, especially in the nomination of delegates to the State Convention. The address approves of the new departure. No formal discussion of the merits of the gubernatorial candidates took place.

FIRE.

The hat factory of Emerson & Co., at Metheen, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $25,000; insured. It was caused by spontaneous combustion.

RAILROAD DIRECTORS ELECTED.

This morning the directors of the Eastern Railroad elected George Batchellor, Superintendent, vice Prescott resigned.

SARATOGA.

Regatta.

SARATOGA, August 8.—The Saratoga regetta for a purse of $5,500 will take place on the 9th and 11th prox. The following announcement has been made public:—The grand Saratoga regetta will take place on Saratoga Lake, on Sept. 9th and 11th, 1871,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE.
H. K. SAMPLE.
J. W. BALLANTINE.
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLOUSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 97c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½@112⅝.

WE are indebted to Hon. D. N. White for the fourth volume of Bate's history of the Pennsylvania volunteers.

AN anxious American company of speculators are hot footed in France to secure enough of the unfortunate Communists for this country to plant colonies of them in the great west. Bring them on. We may learn to tame them first and then love them afterwards.

AT last, after tantalizing rumors and reports, comes the announcement that Commissioner Pleasonton has been relieved of the port-folio of the Internal Revenue Department, and the Deputy Commissioner Douglass assigned to the office until such time as Congress shall assemble.

FROM the Greeley (Colorado) *Tribune*, we learn that through irrigation farm lands in that region are made to produce 35 and 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. The colony is apparently in a state of flourishing condition, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. One speaks in unexceptionable manner of the future of the new town of Greeley, the very best [illegible] the most ex[illegible] ture pig inform our neighbor, the lord the "amnesty" granted by the Irish government, was to those who have been either banished, or incarcerated for treasonable utterances or actions. The United States granted a similar amnesty immediately following the close of the war, in all cases except where the parties were charged with complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, or in starving Union prisoners. The Constitution of the United States interferes with the restoration of some of the *Post's* friends to full *political rights*, and we think the majority of the people will continue to approve of such wholesome restrictions, at least so long as Democracy continues to weep for the "lost cause."

AS WE PREDICTED, the old Kentucky majorities of seventy thousand and upwards have been sadly reduced, and Democracy barely escapes an inglorious defeat at the hands of the young Republicans. Had the election, which took place on Monday last, been four weeks later, Colonel Harlan would have been the next Governor, without a doubt. Converts were being made daily, as the results of Democratic rule were being proven by the contrasts drawn between the States of Kentucky and Ohio. Another year's experience will place the State which holds the dust of Henry Clay, where she of right ought to be, among the prond progressive States which are guided by Republican rule. Then will dawn for her a bright, prosperous future, and the common school will take the place of the whipping-post.

TROUBLE is again anticipated in poor Mexico. At the recent election for President, Juarez was at first supposed to have received a large majority of all the votes cast. It was so announced at the time, and we received the announcement as correct. It now appears to have been premature. The counting of the votes has been entrusted to a committee, who [illegible] posed to [illegible] the interest of [illegible] nents [illegible]. From [illegible] nous hints have been made that Lerdo then Diaz, had a majority, and now comes the announcement by the committee that the latter is elected. Rumors state that both Lerdo and Juarez are (of course) dissatisfied, and threaten a revolt. They claim that the count has been unfairly made, and boldly intimate that they have been cheated by the committee. It remains to be seen whether the country is again to be drenched with blood through the endless strife of these ambitious and ungodly partisan chiefs. It is a pity that the country must be made to undergo a ruinous and bloody war, at the beck of these bitter malignants.

FRANK BLAIR'S advice to his Democratic brethern in the south, has remained untried except in the case of North Carolina. There after gaining a temporary ascendency, Democracy in a high handed manner impeached Governor Holden, convicted him and turned things generally up side down. Not content with this they ordered that the constitution, under which the State, had been reconstructed, should be submitted to a vote of the people, hoping and believing, thereby to effect its repeal. This action appears to have brought the people to their senses, well knowing that if the wishes of these fanatical rebels could be carried out the State would again be driven into a condition of anarchy and wild disorder. They have voted to retain the "carpet baggers constitution," by a large majority, notwithstanding the threats of the Ku-Klux. The latter have been sadly discomfited by this defeat, and now talk even bolder than ever of their intentions of ridding the State of every white and colored Republican. The Ku-Klux law passed by the last Congress may interefere to prevent the execution of this threat, and thus preserve the peace.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* offers a thousand dollars for the production of a copy of any speech ever delivered by Senator Hendricks, either in the Senate or out of it, during the war, in which he took distinct grounds in favor of the Union and the support of the army. He is a prominent candidate of the Democracy for the Presidency, and if he ever lifted his voice in favor of his country, and against its rebel enemies, here is a chance to make a thousand dollars. The following from the *State Journal* is to the point:

Gratz Brown having endorsed Hendricks as a War Democrat with "an excellent war record," the Indianapolis *Journal* proceeds to show that Hendricks was the most dangerous and deadly enemy the government had in all the northwest; and that he was in full sympathy with the Sons of Liberty, though his customary prudence kept him from the overt act of complicity. He did all that lay in his power to prevent volunteering, and when he had in this manner contributed to make the draft a necessity he furiously denounced it as unconstitutional. In 1862 he cautiously and craftily put forth the suggestion of a northwestern confederation, in a speech before a Democratic convention. In short, the *Journal* asserts, and proclaims itself ready to prove, that he was one of the most adroit, and treacherous, and dangerous opponents to the prosecution of the war, that the government had to encounter.

FROM every part of the State we have the most satisfactory and cheering evidences of the harmony existing in the ranks of Republicanism, and earnest auguries of success this fall. Never before did our party present a more united front to the old enemy, thus evincing a determination to administer once more such a rebuke that will send him reeling to the rear. In the North the Democratic party is attempting to lure the unwary, by declarations that the results of the war are accepted as fixed facts, and that the old issues are dead and buried out of sight. Not so in the South. The dominant leaders there, and the authorized spokesmen for their party, utterly repudiate the promises of their Northern brethren, denounce, with the old venom, the authority of the Government to coerce any State which desires to withdraw from the Union, and insist that our Government is founded on the independence of the States, and is a confederation of these, to be dissolved at pleasure. More than this, they deny the legality of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, and insist that they shall be declared null and without force. Whilst this confusion exists in the camp of the enemy, the Republican party remains true to its honored principles, and unanimously calls upon General Grant to serve another term as President. The most cheering news reaches us from all parts of the country, and we can safely count on the demand of the people that our honored executive shall continue to direct the affairs of the nation for another term.

DR. DOELLINGER announces that he is still a Catholic, with no sympathy for Protestantism, and according to the interview he cast a sneer at Luther implying that woman was the magnet which partly from the ancient church. New York believe what this interv[illegible] Doellinger comes are different from those of [illegible]er, as otherwise Doellinger could have transfered his allegiance to the Lutheran Church. But this new band of Protestants, while bitterly opposing the, to them, objectionable dogmas and features of the Roman church, are by no means in sympathy with any other body of Christians; they deny the infallibility of the Bishop of Rome, but they do not therefore repudiate the rest of the creed of which that has become an ingredient. They are catholics, but not papists; Germany, not Roman Catholics. The departure thus taken is not unlike that taken from the Anglican Church by John Wesley and his followers. Wesley, while objecting to some of the observances of the Church and seeking to bring about a change, never, we believe, considered that he had ceased to be a member of that Church. Like Doellinger and Hyacinthe, he sought to produce reform within the body, and those gentlemen will doubtless find that, in spite of themselves, they and their reform are, like Wesley, outside of the old boundaries altogether.

AND now, tired of being merely Eldorado, long sought by knight errant and buccaneer, but found only by the prosaic pioneers of this, the century of steel, California offers to the world the fountain of perpetual health. Since the days of Columbus, many a doughty warrior, romantic youth or cracked brained adventurer, has fixed his longing eyes upon the far off western lands and sighed that the golden shores and rejuvenating fountain, though there, were hidden from the white man's ken. The longings for these unattainable wonders were the apparent first cause of the terrible cruelty shown to the gentle natives of San Domingo, and the neighboring islands. The eagerness for Eldorado, the greed for gold and the disappointment of the Spanish adventurers at not finding what they sought, murdered the Incas and the Montezumas, destroyed a civilization which lacked only enlightment to far surpass that of the Europe of that day, made bon-fires of an aboriginal literature which might have explained the mysterious, and, it is to be feared, now unsolvable riddles of the origin and history of the early American nations, and instituted that system of slavery, w[illegible] cursed the world for centuries [illegible] orops of grief blood, from almost every American heart now [illegible]ng. What a turning over of events and exp[illegible]n of facts we see [illegible] back and im[illegible]gine that Columbus, Cortez, Pizarro, Ponce de Leon and the res., had found California instead of Peru, Mexico or Florida! How we wonder if Eldorado, found, would have satisfied the seekers, or the fountain of health would have quenched the cravings of that chronic and romantic dyspeptic, De Leon! But though this all might have been, it wasn't, and the fountain whose water might have washed over some of the foulest blots on the escutcheon of the civilization of the middle ages, only serves to banish rheumatism and dyspepsia, paralysis and consumption, and to quench forever the cravings for tobacco and fire water. And if it can but do so much, it will ere long be the shrine of more pilgrimages than were ever induced by the ancient fables. Already, indeed, a magic village has grown up about the spring, filled with those who have been invalids or drunkards, and it is the only hamlet in all the modern Eldorado which has not at least one grog-shop within its limit.

MAYOR OAKEY HALL has at last furnished the public with a partial statement of the city's finances. It is so utterly unsatisfactory that it were far better for him and his friends it had not been published. It does not attempt to deny one single charge made by the New York *Times*, makes no reference whatever to these charges, but gives, or appears to give a schedule of income and expenses during a certain period in the history of his administration. Why does Mayor Hall withhold a complete expose of the city's financial affairs? The people demand it, and will have it sooner or later. He might as well make a virtue of dire necessity, and make a clean breast of all he knows. Whether the many charges of corruption, and base robbery of the city's funds are true or false, his best course certainly is to give all of the facts. If innocent they will at once and forever acquit him. If guilty, it matters not whether the proof is forthcoming now, or at some other time. The people are in dead earnest this time, and will not be driven off, or coaxed off until satisfied that their municipal affairs are in good hands, or not being so, that their unjust and dishonest servants are dismissed, if not imprisoned. What folly then for Mayor Hall to attempt to deceive, or quibble with a matter, at once so serious and so alarming. Far better for him to confess his guilt by fleeing from the country, than attempt to escape by jugglery of this kind. Nothing but the complete details of the receipts, the expenditures and the present indebtedness of the city will satisfy the people. It is their right to demand these, and it is his manifest and sworn duty to produce them in full. The taxpayers of New York have exhibited a wonderful amount of patience, and now that they are fully aroused, they will insist on a full exposition of the city's affairs. Efforts to defeat them in their just demands, will only cause them to insist all the stronger. They will not be thwarted or hoodwinked by plausable sophistry. They have challenged the Mayor to exhibit his accounts, and he hesitates. They have charged him with certain alarmingly extravagant expenditures of the people's money. He does not deny it. They have demanded of him a full statement; he has given them a garbled extract. They have asked for bread; he has given them a stone. If Oakey Hall and Controller Connolly are innocent men, they should be anxious to prove it. If they are *guilty robbers*, they are pursuing probably their safest course, and hope thereby to escape justice. They will fail.

BEAUTIFUL DINNER SPEECH.

We have heretofore published in these columns an extended account of the right royal reception awarded by the Earl of Shrewsbury at Alton Towers, Scotland, on the Fourth of July last to our American Knight's Templar, now on a pilgrimage in the old world. In response to the hearty sentiment of welcome proposed in honor of the Sir Knights, Rev. Sir Dr. Tudor, of New Orleans, made an eloquent and felicitous response, which we furnish herewith for the gratification of his brethren of the order in this neighborhood. The speech abounds in rich, smooth flowing language and sparkles with true poetical gems. It was an effort worthy an American and the occasion. He said:

It gives me great pleasure, my old Shrewsbury, to appear on the parish companions to respond to the pleased and cordial welcome which now to reand Lady Shrewsbury have and grate- to extend to us this day, and is a task spond in sufficiently which I crave your ful terms is the ce for a few mo- for the performan.) We gratefully rec Lordship's anguished honor of being ments. Your Lordship as the citizens ognisede representatives of a nation recei which and your own nation, my where have long existed relations only of friendliness, but also of warm affection—(hear, hear)—relations sustained and ratified by the recent arrangements of State to which your lordship has alluded, and the terms of which have settled points of honour, which existed, I am persuaded, more in sentiment than in reality. Let us believe it to be impossible that those strong bonds of civilization and christianity, which hold fast together the two States, shall ever be severed so as to precipitate us into other than relations the most friendly and loving. (Cheers.) We were touched in observing, immediately upon setting foot on your lordship's domains, the mark of the distinguished honour you would do us, in our national colours floating the highest over the towers of Alton. (Applause.) We recognize ourselves received also as the representatives of that brotherhood of humanity concerning which the poet sings—

"Between us all let oceans roll,
Yet still from either beach
The voice of blood shall reach,
More eloquent than speech,
We are one."

Oh, it does our hearts good, my lord, to receive the attentions which met us at our very landing upon these foreign shores, and which have culminated in your lordship's reception this day. We have felt deeply the inconvenience of exile from home, deprived as we are, for the time, of the sacred, refining influences of domestic life, the sweet society of wife, daughter and sister. We are cheered and comforted by the kind offices of friends. (Hear, hear.) It is the quaint conceit of a wild modern poet, that the precious stones of our earth are the remains of a temple built by the angels in Eden to the worship of God. The foundations of the temple were bright and beaten gold, tower and roof of pinnacle without were solid diamond, the dome was eye blue sapphire, studded with golden stars; the floor was emerald, veined with gold and silver; marble and minerals of every hue were in its walls; the altar was one ruby, heartlike; the column were of alabaster, and where all things were magnificent, the meanest thing was gold, the plainest Man fell, and joined the hosts of hell, black-bannered, on the very day when he should have met God and his angels there, and immediately also fell that bright fane—no death-doomed eye gazed on its glory—earthquakes gulped it down—the temple of the angel lay in its grave, till, at the flood, it burst, like a shell, and scattered, east and west and far and wide, its fragments, which are the diamonds and rubies and emeralds and sapphires of this world's costly merchandise. (Applause.) Morally, human nature is just such a wretched temple; but we recognize in the affections and virtues and amenities and hospitalities of common life scattered and fragmentary jewels of the wreck. These jewels have thickly strewn our way through the United Kingdom, but the Koh i-noor, the crown jewel, my lord, we have found this day at Alton Tower. (Loud applause.) Furthermore, we recognize ourselves as having the honor to be received as a humble representatives of a fraternity, of which we are happy to congratulate your lordship as a chief officer, by recent nomination as Provincial Grand Master of Staffordshire—(cheers)—a fraternity whose laws, teachings, and work are designed to assist in rebuilding the wrecked temple of humanity to which I have alluded, until the perfect structure shall again stand forth, love ever beating in the heart, truth ever speaking from the tongue, justice ever reigning in the mind, benevolence ever giving from the hand, righteousness ever the path of the feet, kindness ever beaming from the eye, gentleness curving every limb, honor crowning the head, and goodness unqualified, the description of the whole life. (Applause.) Begging your lordship and Lady Shrewsbury to accept the assurance that the reception extended to us this day is infinitely more beautiful in our eyes and more grateful in our hearts than are the blossoms of exquisite loveliness that lie in such rich bouquets over your lordship's estate, we remain, my lord, your humble servants. (Cheers.) By your lordship's permission, I would also, on behalf of my companions, express our lively sense of pleasure in meeting so many of our brother Masons on this beautiful spot to-day, our great happiness in receiving their kindly greetings, and the assurance of the sincere reciprocation from our hearts, on their behalf, of all their good wishes. (applause.)

The above speech was listened to with marked attention by all present. It was delivered with great earnestness, and made a strong impression upon all who had the pleasure of listening to it.

P. R. R.

Extract from a Letter from Cape May by George Alfred Townsend.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

If any one recognizes the following descriptions of some persons well known hereabouts, we feel sure he does more than the author had any reason to expect.

TOM SCOTT.

A man almost shaggy in loose chop whiskers and throat hair, with a long dry skinned face, bleached and chalky is sitting on the porch, with a straw hat pushed back from his tolerably good forehead. He looks not unlike the late Pitt Fessenden, but without the classical severity of Fessenden's face—rather, in expression, the affable, foxy, unintense countenance of Wm. H. Seward. A tall, long, thin man with nearly the look of an invalid; this is my first notion of Tom Scott. He talks promptly, answers questions without an instant's hesitation, nearly making one sentence with the interlocutor's, and he is cool as an automaton.

The writer then goes on to give a sensational history of the railway battles Mr. Scott has fought after which he says:

J. EDGAR THOMPSON.

And this man whom I have described, the son, as I am told, of a country merchant and of the Scotch-Irish race, is believed to be the executive arm of the Pennsylvania Road. The person who gets the credit for its thinking work is Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, a person as unlike Mr. Scott as it would seem to be possible. Thompson is an engineer, and a native of Philadelphia, who constructed a part of the Pennsylvania Road, and was then put in charge of a railroad in Georgia. He looks like an Episcopal Bishop, wears a white necktie, and is a robust and rather handsome specimen of the railway Turveydrop. Silence and thinking are his specialities, and he is never known to appear down in the "ring" of change or politics. Like Scott, he is attendant upon the Episcopalian Church.

It is related of Thompson that, during Pierce's administration, he called at the office of the Postmaster General to suggest a comprehensive plan of carrying the mails through the South, and he was at that time a Georgia railroad man. His card contained the name "Mr. J. E. Thompson." The servant in the anteroom reported that the Postmaster General was too busy to see the gentleman with the unknown name. The same thing happened every day for nearly a week, and finally the Postmaster General began to be haunted by the spectre of a very respectable person in his ante-room, wearing a white necktie, and never uttering a word. This respectable effigy seemed to be perfectly contented with his treatment, and merely hung on. At last the functionary said:

"Show that man in here. Let me see what is the matter with him."

The respectable man in a white neck tie entered, and remained three hours in council with the Postmaster General. The latter came bowing him out in the end, and said:

"Watkins, why didn't you show that gentleman in before; don't you know a great man when you see him?"

"Why," said Watkins, "that was only the Mr. Thompson who left his card every day for a week."

Thompson is still the same cautious, patient, undemonstrative being. He was elected President of the road about sixteen years ago, being taken up as a respectable compromise by the enemies of W. C. Patterson, his predecessor. After an exciting canvass, he was elected by a close vote, and in his term the railway has grown from a small affair with a single track to be the most ambitious, perhaps the most powerful, railway [illegible] tion on the globe. [illegible]ompson,

Many people allege that Lieutenant, outdazzled by his terse Scott's plans, Scott, never interferes by one greater but is content to be [illegible]e true, would be real than himself. They say that Thompson is the greatness. [illegible] the office and Scott his the stately [illegible]ompson seldom attends to executive detail, and when he accords any [illegible] to anybody merely listens, without lighting up of his eye is his token of response to any sentiment or suggestion. A story is told in Philadelphia that an Englishman, who wished to see Mr. Thompson on important railway business, was advised by a wag not to be loquacious, but to let Thompson do all the talking. Said this wag:

"There is nothing so repulsive to Thompson as a man who says much. He wants to occupy the whole time himself, and he is the most brilliant conversationalist in the United States."

The Englishman, therefore, presented his letter of introduction to Mr. Thompson, and said no further word. Mr. Thompson read it and merely bowed. After three minutes of perfect silence, the Englishman remarked that it was a fine day. Mr. Thompson assented that it was a desirable day. The Englishman sat serenely a few minutes and again remarked that it was to be hoped to morrow would be as agreeable as the day which preceded it. Mr. Thomson fervently joined in the supplication. For five minutes more they regarded each other with courteous countenances, but otherwise held peace.

"What did you think of Thompson?" asked the wag, as his friend descended.

"Appears to be an idiot."

"What, Mr. Thompson, was your notion of our English friend?"

"I should judge he was a Trappist!"

SCOTT AT WORK.

Quite differently does Mr. Scott disport himself. Go into his room at Third and Willings' alley, at 12 o'clock, and you will see him handing letters to half a dozen secretaries, breaking their seals while he eats his lunch, and answering every letter the instant he reads it.

"No!"—to the first secretary, pointing with his forefinger.

"Yes!"—to the second (chewing a piece of cheese.)

"Your offer accepted!"—to a third.

"I do not entertain your proposition!"—to a fourth.

And instantly, confidently, making up his mind and despatching work, this man, now past the middle age, flourishes the baton of the great railway.

Scott is a speculator as well as a shipper. He is rich, but not extravagantly so, with perhaps, two millions. There are several men of nearly exact wealth in the railway, but the richest are amongst the Directors and great stockholders. There is Wister Morris, for example, a grave old Quaker manufacturer, wearing the traditional garb and with a face cut out of silver, keen and severe; in such still, acute men of capital, you see the basis of this railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad managers are not men of commanding genius, or personality. The mediocrity of the Commonwealth embraces them, and the allegations that Thomas Scott is the ablest man in Pennsylvania might be true, and yet no great compliment. They work together, and regard the road as greater than themselves. They are cheerful men amazed at their own success, conscious of it and earnest to grasp all the clues to future supremacy for it. The corporation is abler than the State, and probably despises the [illegible] in its politics and low grade of public spirit. All the worst of the Pennsylvania Road is well done; its track is in the best condition, and it has fewer accidents than any great line in this country.

The Famine in Persia.

[From the Times of India, June 24.]

The society for ameliorating the condition of the poor Zoroastrians in Persia have received by the last mail a letter from their agent at Teheran, describing in detail the appalling ravages made by famine in the several districts. We are enabled to give some painfully interesting particulars taken from that letter. During the last five years Persia has been suffering from two great calamities. Rain and snow have disappeared in a marvellous degree, which of course has induced famine, and the government has intensified this calamity by imposing crushing taxes on its subjects. Moreover, the subordinate officers, in order to enrich their own private purses, resort to exorbitant levies on their own account, so that the people cruelly suffer. The consequences arising from this shameless misgovernment and corruption sufficiently account for much of the present distress in Persia. The crops having failed in the province of Phars, the most fertile of all the provinces in Persia, the distressed inhabitants, unable to maintain themselves even by selling their own children, left their homes and fled to distant cities. Thus the government being deprived of the usual levy of five lacs of rupees from the city, the Governor, Asfudola, agreed with the people to receive the money by long installments. The King, however, did not approve of the arrangement, and in the meantime, a certain noble having offered him six lacs for the province, the King granted him the governorship. It may well be conceived that the new Governor will try his utmost to cover the latter amount—to be paid by him to the King—besides resorting to any means to raise as much else as he can for his own purpose. In Kerman wheat was usually sold at about two annas per maund, but people from different parts having fled through famine and oppression into this city, and the crops turning out very poor, prices have increased ninefold. The clamor of the famishing populace has obliged the authorities to search for corn in all the houses and cellars, and to confiscate all found in them for the purpose of selling it to the poor in the bazaars. The mortality in Kerman, arising from this state of things, is described as fearful. The soil of Yezd being well suited for the growth of cotton and opium, was never turned to the purposes of growing corn; the quantity needed for consumption was therefore imported from Shirez, Kerman and Ispahan; but these latter cities having stopped their supplies since last year, the terrible misery in Yezd may be imagined. Although about two thousand to three thousand of the inhabitants have evacuated the city, the people remaining part with their children for trifling sums. At the first stage of extreme hunger people took to devouring camel, ass and horse flesh, and cats also; but there being no more animals in the city, many of the lower classes kidnap children and devour them. It is said that even dead bodies are eaten by the hunger-maddened populace.

A later copy of the *Times of India* supplies some further particulars of the sad calamity:

The Parsee agent at Teheran, coming to know of the misery in Yezd, forwarded a sufficient quantity of wheat through Governor Asfudola; but before the stock could reach its destination, it was looted by Musselmen. The Governor has promised to pay for the provisions, but this will be a poor recompense. Those inhabitants of the City of Main who were able to flee, had left their homes; but the helpless and weak were left to die of fatigue or starvation. Their bodies lie scattered over the town, and none will remove them. The inhabitants of Ispahan have consumed all the animals in the town; not one of any kind is to be seen. The ravages of the epidemic and of famine in this town are indescribable. Numbers daily expire, and the wretched inhabitants openly sell their children in the streets. The Armenian population of Ispahan exhibit a strange contrast to all this appalling misery—they are now well off and safe as regards future supplies, for they are effectually supported by their brethren in Calcutta and Batavia. Amaden, Kermansha, and Khurdistan enjoyed in past years abundant harvests; but this year the Shah of Persia, returning from his pilgrimage to Mecca, having passed through these cities with his numerous retinue, consisting of about 26,000 attendants and 36,000 beasts, the unfortunate cities were reduced to their present deplorable state by this cruel invasion. Teheran itself, the capital of Persia, is now experiencing some of the effects of the calamities that are desolating the provinces. A large number of poor and wretched people have already reached there, and are daily coming into the city, most of them only to die. The Teheran agent for the Parsees urgently solicits assistance from India, and asserts that if speedy measures of relief are not forthcoming the Zoroastrian population, already much thinned, will speedily become extinct.

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET----CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and [illegible]egrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

FRESH WATERS----MEDICINAL WATERS.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO. have, in addition to all the nicely flavored syrups to furnish their magnificent marble palace fountains, just received invoices of 100 packages of medicinal waters, including the Hathorn and Congress waters of Saratoga, the magnetic waters of Sharon, Michigan, and the Blue Lick waters of Kentucky, all fresh from their native fountain, and for sale in all quantities at their store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. The waters here specified are unsurpassed by any in the world for the cure of the diseases to which they are specially adapted, such as intestinal derangements, chronic rheumatism and neuralgia, and affections of the kidney and bladder. Many expensive journeys may be saved by resorting to BURNS' for these health-giving waters.

BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

These two complaints are more general at this season of the year than at almost any other. They are closely akin; for biliousness always involves an impaired digestion, and indigestion is necessarily an accompaniment of a disordered or torpid liver. Happy the man or woman who can boast of a stomach that has never felt the horrors of dyspepsia, and to whom that great secretive agent, the liver, has never given pain or trouble. Not one in a thousand can lay claim to entire immunity from irregularity in these organs. How, then, shall they be regulated? Not by powerful cathartics, alternated with ordinary stimulants, but by a medicinal invigorant, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which combine in due proportion the tonic and the alterative princ ple. Wherever there is a church, a schoolhouse, and a general store, this famous medicine may be procured. No village merchant finds it prudent to be without it, for it is enquired for every day by every class. The workingman buys it because it increases his capacity for toil, and is followed by no reaction. The effect of the salubrious roots, herbs, etc., of which it is composed, diffused through his system by the pure stimulant which forms the basis of the Bitters is most healthful and invigorating. The scholar, the merchant, and, in fact, all men whose minds or bodies, or both, are in constant exercise, will derive benefit from its use. To persons of sedentary habits it supplies, in some measure, that activity in the circulation which is obtained by physical exertion, and is the best known remedy for constipation.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and do not be coaxed into purchasing any of the imitations and frauds sometimes offered in its stead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

"AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,"
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amo nt of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost wel it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter having but a short distance to ship we can there fore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.
URIAH HACOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
☞ Send for Price List. my13:x36

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have Opened a Complete Line of
Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.
ALL THE NEW STYLES
Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE
"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"
Elegant shades, reduced to
$2.00 Per Pair.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery
ap26:x26-MWF
DR. D. McMEAL,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
No. 131 GRANT STREET,
aug4:x54 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 6½c., Children's Fancy Hose.
At 18½c., Ladies' White Cotton Hose, a special bargain.
At 34c., Gents' Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 50c., Ladies' Poplin Skirts, printed borders.
At 75c., Ladies' White Skirts.
Linen Shirt Fronts.
White Goods, Irish Linens,
Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsooks,
White and Buff Piques,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings,
Lace Edgings and Insertings,
Lace and Linen Collars,
Ladies' Linen and Fancy Lace Handkerchiefs,
Ribbons, all widths and colors,
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
Ladies' Traveling Satchels,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Hats and Bonnets, cheap,
Gent's Neck Ties and Paper Collars,
Infant's Embroidered Waists and Robes,
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions.
Fans! Fans! Fans!
AT
ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES'
Muslin & Cambric Undergarments
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JUST OPENED,
A Lot of Ladies' New Style
HAIR CLOTH BUSTLES.
THE
Estelle and Rainbow Scarf
OR SHOULDER WRAPS,
For the Sea Side and Mountain Wear,
VERY CHOICE AND HANDSOME GOODS.
NOW OPEN.
A FULL LINE OF
MIDNIGHT'S KNITTING YARNS,
In all the new shade mixtures.
German and American Zephyr
All new plain shade mixtures.
WHITE & COLORED JAVA
And Other Makes of Canvas
FOR ZEPHYR WORK.
All at Low Prices,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.
jy19
DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:x62
IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, cet BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best re gate made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
New Dress Prints.
NEW
SHIRTING PRINTS.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin—an extra good bargain.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 18½c., 4-4 Feather Ticking.
At 12½c., 3-4 Heavy Linen Towelling.
At 9@10c., 8-4 Turkey Red Table Linen.
At 12½c., Light Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Fine French Organdy Lawns.
At 25c., Striped and Figured Grenadines.
At 12½c., Striped Hernanies, a great bargain.
DRESS GOODS.
A new stock of All-Wool Poplin Plaids,
Black Alpacas and Black Poplins,
Plain and Corded Silk Poplins,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Cassimeres and Jeans, for Men and Boys' Wear
Waterproof Cloth.
Double-width Pressed Flannels,
Fine Rob Roy Flannels,
Bookfold Eastern Flannels,
Heavy Country Flannels,
White, Plain, Colored and Gray Flannels,
Opera Flannels, all colors.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the fifth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JNO. W. GEARY.
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 5th,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my22:65

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1871.

Gold dull all day at 112⅝@112¾. Loans were made at 1 per cent. for carrying and from one to four per cent. for borrowing. Clearances $20,500,000; exports to-day $237,000. Governments strong and advancing, with moderate transactions. The stock market has been strong and excited, with largely increased business, and speculation seems to have commenced without the assistance of the big bulls, who are still absent, but this activity will probably bring them back, when a very active and buoyant market is looked for, as short interest is still very large and the prospects of the country are so flattering that the bulls will not sell, except at a material advance. The bulls now claim that this was but the beginning of the upward move, and that soon there will be seen the most active bull market that there has been for a long time. The principal stocks have been Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Reading, New York Central and Scrip. The improvement in Western Union is due to a report that the managers of the company have reduced the capital stock from $41,000,000 to $32,000,000 by the purchase of stock with the surplus earnings. Union Pacific advanced on the favorable statements adduced in regard to the present and prospective earnings of the company. The market closed strong. Money is in active demand at 2@2½ per cent. and larger amounts were carried over which could not be loaned. In Southern bonds, Tennessee sixes, new issue sold at 58 and Carolina's were active, and the remainder dull.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, 1881, 117⅝@—; 62, 114⅝; '64, 114; '65, 114⅜; do new, 117⅛; '67, 113⅝; '68, 113⅜; 10-40's, 113⅝; currency 6's, —.

STATE BONDS—Missisippi, 95½; Tennessee, old, 75; do new, 75⅝; Virginia, new 72; do old, 64⅝; North Carolina, old, 41; do new, 26.

MISCELLANEOUS—Cumberland, 10; Union Telegraph, 60⅜; Quicksilver, 11¾; Mariposa, 8⅝; do preferred 5; Adams Express, 67½; Wells, Fargo, 60; American Merchants Union do, 55⅜; United States do, 55; Pacific Mail 44⅜; New York Central 94⅝; scrip 94⅜; Reading, 99⅛; do preferred 54; Harlem 126⅜; do preferred 140; Reading, 114⅝; Michigan Central, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 115⅜; Illinois Central, 99⅞; do preferred 91¾; Rock Island, 108⅝; New Jersey Central, 105⅜; Northwestern, 84; preferred, 81; Wabash 68⅜; do preferred, 81; Fort Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 51; do preferred, 57⅜; Chicago & Alton, 124; do preferred, 125; Ohio & Mississippi, 45⅜; C. C. & I. C. 87; Burlington & Quincy, 138; Lake Shore, 109⅜; Illinois Central, 132⅜; Union Pacific, 39⅜; Central Pacific Bonds, 98⅜; Union do 87⅝.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112⅛
U. S. 6-20 1861	117	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113⅛
U. S. 5-20 1862	114⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	113⅝
U. S. 5-20 1864	113⅝	J. P. R. R.	87
U. S. 5-20 1865	113⅛	C. P. R. R.	98⅜
U. S. 10-40	113⅛	Cy Pacifics	114⅜

—Some apprehensions are indulged in regard to the future course of the money market, as the crop-moving period is approaching, but the volume of money now centering in the East will not be sensibly diminished, as Europe is constantly increasing her loans to us. In the event of anything occurring which is calculated to arouse suspicion or alarm concerning our business or credit, this source of supply would be much diminished, but certainly while Europe continues tranquil, and with her rates for money what they are now known there, it is not likely that much of this foreign capital will be withdrawn just when the presence is most needed. Our readers will bear in mind that the April settlements have usually created a temporary stringency in the principal cities, but last April the period approached and passed away without any of the disturbing occurrence to which we were accustomed. So it should naturally be at the crop-moving time, and, unless the peace of Europe is unsettled, we see no cause for alarm in the future of the money market.—*Phila. Press.*

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
TUESDAY, August 8, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals Soda, 4¾.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and unchanged; prime to choice, 16@18; fair to good, 12@14 cts.

BROOM CORN—Is quoted firmer, but there is no improvement in the demand; we can report occasional small sales at 5@7 cts.

BEANS—Seas n over. Stock almost exhausted, and the demand is very light.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CORN MEAL—The inquiry is light and mainly for small lots, while prices remain unchanged, 80@85 per bushel.

COUNTRY MEAT—Is very dull, and some of the commission houses intimate that it can hardly be given away. Country Lard is also very dull and lower; we now quote at 8@8c.

CHEESE—Is rather weak, but prices are unchanged; 10@10½ for prime Goshen; 9@9¾ for Factory and 8@9 for Dairy.

CANADA OIL—Is weak and a shade lower; standard brands in a jobbing way, 23@23½—usual advance for small lots.

EGGS—Notwithstanding the receipts are only moderate the supply seems to be accumulating and the market is very dull; quotations for fresh may be fairly given at 12@13, though some holders are still asking 14. Dealers generally report the market harder than it has been any time this summer, and the worst feature lies in the fact that the stock in this market is in bad condition.

FRUITS—Apples continue dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand and prices are weak and lower; we now quote at $2.00@3.00 per bbl. for fair to prime. Peaches firmer and higher in consequence of an advance in Baltimore, and for those in good condition, the market is rather better; we now quote at $1.50@2 per box. Plums are still coming in pretty freely but with a continued steady demand, prices are fully maintained, $3.50@5 per bushel according to quality and condition. Blackberries, unchanged at $1.00@1.10 per bucket—the season is about over and the arrivals will soon commence to drop off. Nothing in foreign fruits, and so long as domestic continues so abundant, it is not likely that there will be any improvement.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and prices are weak with a drooping tendency; we continue to quote at $5.50@5.75 for fair to good spring extras; and $6.85@7 for choice Minnes ta baker's flour; red winter wheat: $5.50@5.75. The receipts continue light, which is owing to the fact that dealers generally are disposed to keep stocks down as much as possible.

GRAIN—There is a fair demand for Wheat and, with light offerings, the market, if anything, is a shade firmer, though there is no quotable change in prices, $1.15@1.22 for fair to choice new red. White wheat may be fairly quoted at $1.30. Oats, if anything, is shade firm r, under the influence of the advices from Chicago, though prices are unchanged; may be fairly quoted at 45@46 for bushel and 48@50 selling. Corn is quiet and devoid of anything new or important; the offerings are not large, but the supply seems to be equal to the demand, which is light, being confined mostly to supplying immediate wants; mixed shelled at 71 quoted at 66@67 and prime yellow shelled at 69@70. No. 2 Chicago Rye is offering at 71 @72, while Ohio and Penna. is quoted at 75; distillers, it is said prefer the the latter at a premium of 3@5 cts per bushel. Barley—we can report a sale of 5 cars of prime Iowa spring, to be delivered next month, at 85.

GROCERIES—There is nothing to notice in regard to the grocery market; trade is moderately active, while prices are without quotable change.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19½; Prime, 18½; Good, 17; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 15@16.

SYRUP AND DRIPS—White Honey, 70; Havemyer & Riders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10⅜; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¼.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12⅜.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; prime, 9 cts; good, 8½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb. for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 16@18; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@2¾ cts.

HAY—Baled, under the influence of diminished receipts, is firmer and prices are reported as tending upward; prime, $25@26.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is quiet and unchanged; Bran, ~$21@22 per ton, and Middlings, $23@25.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged, $3.0 @3.50 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh manufacture) quoted at 70@72 in round lots, and 75c in a jobbing way.

PEA NUTS—Scarce and held firmly at 11 cts. per lb.

POULTRY—Is quoted lower; 50@60 cts per pair for young, and 65@70 for old.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at $1.7 @2.25 per bbl. Baltimore Sweets, $5@6 per bbl. Jerseys, $7.00@7.50.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7; sugar cured, 10¾@10¾c; ribbed sides, 8¾@9; clear, 9¾@10c; sugar cured hams, 15¾@16c. Prime kettle Lard, 10¾ in tcs; refined do, 11@11¾.

Dried Beef, 18c. Mess Pork, $14.50@15.

RAGS—Sales, 4@5¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed, in the absence of sales, is quoted nominally at $6.50@7.00 per bushel. There is a considerable inquiry for Timothy Seed, and we can report sales at $4.25@4.50. As yet there is but little of nothing done in Flaxseed in this market, but we understand that $1.80 per bushel is the price.

STARCH—Kingsford's Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

WATER MELONS—Sales at from $15 to $25 per 100, according to quality and size.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
TUESDAY August 8, 1871. }

The oil market continues dull and devoid of any new or important characteristics. Crude was reported a shade higher in the oil regions, particularly at Parker, while in refined there is no improvement whatever. The stagnation in refined is in consequence mainly of the scarcity of tonnage—Eastern and high rates of freights; the stock in Philadelphia, at last accounts, was close on to 50,000 bbls, while, at the same time, the tonnage was only about 5,000 bbls. It seems that there is an active export demand for grain, and that grain shippers are paying higher freights than exporters of petroleum can afford in the present depressed condition of the market, and hence, prices continue weak, and stocks accumulating at the sea-board, and, upon the whole, the outlook is anything but encouraging. Yet, in the face of this, as already noted, an attempt is again being made to advance the price of crude, though it is not likely to amount to much.

CRUDE.

Market dull, but the feeling was firmer, under the influence of the advices from above Spot or seller August nominal at 12@12½; seller all year, 11½@11¾; buyer all year, 12¾@ 12¾. Parker quoted at $4.67½ on spot, and $4.50 seller 60 days.

REFINED.

August offered at 24½; Septembe, 24¾; October to December, 24¾@24¾. Notwithstanding prices are regarded as being very low, the demand is reported dull, and it is said that exporters are holding off in expectation of a further decline.

OIL BARRELS.

Dull and lower; city make, spot, delivered, $1.75; country, $1.75.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Brilliant Oil Co., 2 cars, account J. Munhall; same 80, account Vandergrift & V; National O W 480, account same; Sterling O W 474, account same; Keystone O W 468, account same; Model O W 453, account J Munhall; Fairview O W 392, account Bates & G; Union O W 468, account J. B Rhodes; Hope 85, J B Barbour; Crystal O W 234, account J Wilkins; Citizens O W 80, account Bates & G; Nonpareil O W 40 do, account Fred Greer; Hope O W 388, account J Bushnell; Standard O W 921, account J Bushnell; Crystal O W 8, account Liberty O W 80, account Bates & G. Total ..... 6,077.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Fawcett, L & S, 2 bbls refined oil to Logan & Bro, & Co., Philadelphia.

David Bly & Co., 200 bbls refined to Logan & Bro, & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & S, 2.9 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

John Spear & Co., 147 bbls refined oil to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

David Bly & Co., 200 bbls refined to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

National Oil Co., 3.9 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 150 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 2.3 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 3,385 bbls.

By P. and A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 7, 5.35 P. M.—Crude 13@13¾c; refined August 24¼@24¾c; September 24¾c; November and December 24¾c bid.

Receipts of 6,500 bbls August at 24¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8, 12 M.—Crude 13c; refined August 24¼@24¾c; September 24¾@24¾c; October to December 24¾@24¾c.

NEW YORK, August 8, 12 M.—Market quiet and dull; crude 13c; refined and nominal; refined 24¾c; nothing doing whatever.

5:30 P. M.—Market dull and quiet; nothing doing whatever; prices nominal and unchanged.

TITUSVILLE, August 8, 11 A. M.—Market quiet at 25 to 27½ c.

PARKERS, August 8, 11.30 A. M.—Market firm at $4.65 to 4.70.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 8, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾@ 94; 5-20's, 92, 93¾; do '65, 93; do '67, 92. 10-40's 92. Sugar advanced 6d. Tallow 42s.

ANTWERP, August 8.—Petroleum 49f.

PARIS, August 8.—Rentes 55f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, August 8.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 9¾d. Spring Wheat 10s@ 10s 1d. Flour 23@24s. Lard 45s 6d.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 8, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No 2 spring opened firm and excited and closed quiet, but 1@1½c higher for cash; $1.01 for August; closed at inside. This afternoon heavy at $1.00¾ for August.

CORN—No 2 mixed 1c higher; closed dull at 43¾@44c for cash. This afternoon heavy at 43¾@44c for August.

OATS—No 2 active and 1c lower, closed at 30¾c.

RYE—No 2 easier at 54@55c.

BARLEY—No 2 opened firm and closed dull at 65c for September and 63¾c for cash.

HIGHWINES—Steady and firm at 89c.

MESS PORK—$17.50@17.75 for September.

LARD—88c for cash.

HOGS—Steady at $4.35@4.75.

CATTLE—Moderately active at $3.25@5.75.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 2,000 head.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 2,000 head.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Cotton in fair demand but at lower rates; middling uplands 19¼c. Flour dull and in buyers' favor; superfine western and State $4.30@5.10; common to good extra $5.20@5.55; white western extra $6@6.75; Ohio extras $5.30@6.25; St. Louis $5.30@9.00. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Wheat dull at 95c@$1.00 for best grades; No 2 spring $1.36@1.32½; No. 1 $1.36@1.35; Illinois red winter $1.34; white and amber $1.35@1.40. Rye extra choice and Indiana $1.41@1.48; amber western $1.45. Rye, barley and malt dull. Corn dull but unchanged; common western mixed 65c; good to choice 65½@66c. Oats dull and declined; old and new western 50@56c; Ohio nominal. Hay and hops dull. Coffee firm; Rio 13¾@16c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9¾@9¾c; Cuba, 9¾@9¾c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice, 7¾@8¾c. Crude petroleum, 13¾@13½c; refined, 24¾c. Pork steady; mess new, $16.62; prime pork, $11.00@ 11.25; prime mess new, $11.75@12.00. September, $13.50@13.62; October, $13.50. Beef quiet; mess, $8@12; extra, $13@15; hams, $18@20. Prime lard and tierces, 9¾@10c; cut meats inactive; hams, 12¾@14c; shoulders, 8¾@8½c; middles dull. Lard heavy; prime clear 9¾. Whisky dull; free 90c. Butter unchanged. Cheese dull, 7@10¾c.

LATER—Flour dull at $5.15@5.35 for shipping extras. Wheat steady; spring No 2 $1.34@ 1.35; amber western $1.40@1.41. Rye dull at 78c to arrive. Barley heavy; western and Ohio 90@95c. Corn quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet; September 9¾c; October 10c. Eggs heavy at 20@21c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 8.—There is no important change to notice in this department of trade. Business was inactive, yet prices of all staple fabrics are steady and firm. Naumkeag colored satteens are advanced to 16c; Indian Head heavy sheetings 16c; Atlantic A and Amoskeag A 13¾c; Pacific extra and Stark A 13c; Augusta 12c; Broadway 11½c; Wamsutta 12½c; Forest 11c; Appleton A 13c; brown drills 14@14½c; bleached 15c; corset jeans 13¾c; brown denims 20c; Boston 24c; Continental A, 22½c; Hamilton O 23¾c; American Idem bleached muslins 16c; Hope 14c; Elbertson W 8-4, 14c; Green G, 12c; Lonsdale 17c; Masonville 17½c; Wamsutta 23c. New York Mills 21c; Lyman J cambric 21¾@22c; dark prints of best makes at 11¾c for delaines, 20c for Pacific Prints, 25c for Manchester and Hamilton 26¾c; paper cambrics: 12¾c for plain and 13¾c for high colors.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—Cotton dull and declined; 19½@19¾c. Flour firm; Family $5.40@ 5.60. Wheat scarce, firm and a shade higher; red $1.10@1.12. Corn quiet and unchanged; 51 @53c. Rye active and advanced; 69@70c. Barley heavy; the receipts depress the market; mixed 36@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged; fall 80@ 90c. Groceries unchanged, excepting refined sugar, which is ¾c lower. Butter quiet, weak and lower. Flax Seed dull and drooping; $1.61@1.65. Pork dull and unsettled; sales at $12.25. Lard dull and unsettled, new steam, nominally, 9¾c; old kettle 9@9½c. Bulk meats dull and declined; sales 100,000 lbs; shoulders 5c; sides 6c. Bacon dull; sales of shoulders at 6¾c and sides at 7¾c for clear, seller September; clear rib sides offered at 7¾c on spot but no buyers. Hogs quiet, unchanged and scarce. Cattle dull and nominal; $4.75@4.50. Whisky steady at 90c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—Tobacco active and firm, with sales of 136 hhds lugs at $6.10@7.00; low to medium leaf $7.25@9.00. Cotton dull and declined, with middling at 19¾c. Flour dull and unchanged; extra family at $5.75 Wheat steady and in fair demand, with sales of choice from store at $1.35. Corn quiet and steady; shelled 68c. Oats: new selling from store at 42@45c. Rye quiet at 75c. Provisions nothing doing beyond a light order demand. Pork: mess $13 in round lots. Bacon: shoulders 6½c; do sides clear 7½ @8c; do clear 8¾c in round lots for packed. Lard 10@11¾c. Hams firm at 14@15c. Whisky dull at 89c.

Life Stock.

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LATER—Flour dull at $5.15@5.35 for shipping extras. Wheat steady; spring No 2 $1.34@ 1.35; amber western $1.40@1.41. Rye dull at 78c to arrive. Barley heavy; western and Ohio 90@95c. Corn quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet; September 9¾c; October 10c. Eggs heavy at 20@21c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 8.—There is no important change to notice in this department of trade. Business was inactive, yet prices of all staple fabrics are steady and firm. Naumkeag colored satteens are advanced to 16c; Indian Head heavy sheetings 16c; Atlantic A and Amoskeag A 13¾c; Pacific extra and Stark A 13c; Augusta 12c; Broadway 11½c; Wamsutta 12½c; Forest 11c; Appleton A 13c; brown drills 14@14½c; bleached 15c; corset jeans 13¾c; brown denims 20c; Boston 24c; Continental A, 22½c; Hamilton O 23¾c; American Idem bleached muslins 16c; Hope 14c; Elbertson W 8-4, 14c; Green G, 12c; Lonsdale 17c; Masonville 17½c; Wamsutta 23c. New York Mills 21c; Lyman J cambric 21¾@22c; dark prints of best makes at 11¾c for delaines, 20c for Pacific Prints, 25c for Manchester and Hamilton 26¾c; paper cambrics: 12¾c for plain and 13¾c for high colors.

—The steamer Marcella is water bound twelve miles below Madison, Arkansas. She cannot go up or down, being surrounded by formidable sand bars.

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (equal to Seven and Four-Fifths currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the entire LAND GRANT of the road, and also, as fast as the road is completed, on 12,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 5,000 acres for each $1,000 bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.—Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The land grant of the road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund is additional to the liberal provision of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. 5-20 SECURITIES.—The success of the New Government 5's per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of Five-Twenties at 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

Pamphlets, Maps and full information, together with the last Annual Report, furnished on application at

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia.

Financial Agents for the Company.

Also by the following named Banks and Bankers of Pittsburgh, viz:

MASONIC BANK.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.

PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

The following well-known citizens are larg

HOME NEWS.

Stock Sale.—The following Stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Rooms, 105 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$73.00
Exchange National Bank	75.00
Manchester Savings Bank	55.37½
Ewalt Street Bridge	45.00

The Fee Bill.—In our report yesterday morning, of the returns under the new fee bill, we made the receipts of Prothonotary Ross $1,140.10. It should have been $1,490.10. We also omitted the following:

H. S. Fleming, Sheriff	$3,778 74
Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder	2,819 61
Joseph Brown, Clerk of Courts	59 50
Joseph H. Gray, Register	329 30

The District Attorney, General Pearson, has as yet made no return.

Registration Committee.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the County Executive Committee as a

COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION.

Wm. H. McCarey, Chairman—Charles Jeremy, Henry Ochse, J. R. Neeld, Matthew Jones, Thomas H. Phelps, J. S. Hollingshead, James McIlvaine, Henry Jackson, Wm. Mintzwe e, J. G. Remaley, David Mathias, H. F. Eggers.

The above Committee will organize at once and attend to the proper registration of the voters.

H. W. OLIVER, Jr., Chairman.
H. M. LONG, T. H PHELPS, } Secretaries.

A Carousal Disturbed.

Last night at about twelve o'clock, Officer Keefer was disturbed on his round of parts of Washington and other streets, in that classic locality known as "the hill," by sounds of revelry, and war proceeding from a dilapidated hovel in an alley near Webster street. The officer rapped for assistance, and after collecting a considerable number of the force, a raid was made on the carousers, who were discovered to be, in the various stages of inebriation the following celebrities: Mary Coleman, Ellen Driscoll, Catharine Drummond, Pat Driscoll and Pat Sheridan. They were noisy and did'nt want to go but were finally safely lodged with Captain Reed. Catharine has been out about two days.

Military Entertained by Dr. Gross.

On Tuesday evening, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, P. N. G., commanded by Lieut. J. A. Fox, visited the house of Dr. A. H. Gross, where they were entertained in fine style. The hospitalities of the Doctor and his estimable family were lavishly extended, and the members of the company were delighted with their visit. They recently participated in the Arsenal full band. This fine company is now located at its new armory on Thirty-sixth street. In front of the handsome building, they have erected a tall and beautiful flag-pole, where the American standard, "by angel hands, to valor given," floats majestically upon the breeze. The company is at present in a highly flourishing condition, and the members seem to take the greatest interest in military affairs. It is composed entirely of young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two years.

An Officer Prosecuted.

Yesterday morning, Alderman McMasters took a rather interesting information at his office. The prosecutor in the case is a man named Frank Shields who charges Officer Boon of Mayor Callow's force with assault and battery. Shields alleges that he and a friend were waiting in a car station in Allegheny, when a fellow, who was intoxicated, entered and struck his friend on the head with a bar of iron. His friend made information against the man and he was arrested. Shields went outside and was conversing with a party in relation to the affair when Officer Boon came and arrested him, accusing him of being engaged in the row. Shields remonstrated, when Boon grabbed him and forcibly dragged him to the Mayor's office. Shields alleges that the arrest was without cause, and the vocation whatever, and, therefore, makes the information of assault and battery. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the accused.

Inhuman.

We are informed of a circumstance that, for the sake of humanity, we hope the like occurs but seldom. A poor boy, the son of a widow, got his arm broken and was taken to the nearest physician. He was requested to set the broken limb, but positively refused until promises of ample payment were made. The boy presented himself next day to receive the necessary treatment. He requested the physician to make out his bill, as the mother was poor and not able to pay very much. Thirty dollars was at first demanded, but on the boy pleading the poverty of the widowed mother it was reduced to twenty-five dollars. The poor boy said he was not able to pay even that, but that if he was allowed to do so, he would pay gradually as much as he was able. At this the physician was incensed, seized hold of the boy's arm and in an inhuman manner tore off the bandages and ordered him out of his office. Comment is unnecessary.

The Free Excursion, Lunch and Auction at Shady side

On Thursday next, promises to be the most agreeable affair of the kind of the season. The lots are beautifully situated, a pleasant mansion will be sold and a good lunch given. Property in that section is rapidly advancing. Another opportunity to obtain a home in a good lots, will not soon be had. The fare by railroad to the city is but six cents, on monthly tickets, and but five cents on the trains. These lots are undeniably the most desirable 50 on the market. They are located in a romantic shrubbery, and in the midst of some of the most fashionable drives to and from the city will pass in front of them. All contemplating securing a home for themselves, or investing for homes, will do well to read the advertisement, and arrange themselves for the excursion. Leave the Allegheny & Birmingham depot, Butler street, and George W Humbert, No. 60 Fourth avenue, will furnish free tickets for the excursion and plans of lots, on application. See advertisement.

A Little Unpleasantness.

A number of young and gay Bellefieldians whose "hearts were as light as a feather" assembled some evenings ago to pass away a few happy hours by tripping "the light fantastic toe." "Soft eyes looked love to eyes that spake again, and all went merry as a marriage bell." During the progression of this gaiety and pleasure, a young Bellefieldian requested a young lady present to fill his heart with joy by accompanying him in the next dance. For reasons unknown this request was refused. Again and again was the request preferred, in the words of Watts, "If at first you don't succeed. Try, try again, preferred his request was refused. Another refusal was the result. This disgusted all latent love. Some time after a friend of the above gentleman, also of this same young lady to him and stated that she was willing to comply with his request if he would call on her, as the report circulated whose affections had been tampered with to retaliate. And so he peremptorily refused. Soon the finale took place. A certain brother of the young lady hearing that a certain gentlemen had refused to dance with his sister, and thinking that nothing was to be done "under the shades of night were falling fast," and gave him a vigorous cowhiding, by way of retaliation for his desertion of social way, for the delectation of the parties concerned, and the public generally. That further deponent saweth not.

THE KNIFE.

Probable Homicide at Canonsburg—A Quarrel About Hauling Wheat the Cause.

We have been informed of a cutting affray, which took place near Canonsburg, on Monday, which will in all probability result in the death of a man named Conley. It seems that two laboring men—the man Martin Conley and another named Michael Mills, had been engaged in hauling wheat for a farmer. When they were being paid for the job, a quarrel ar se between them regarding the amount that was due to each man, which resulted in Mills stabbing Conley with a butcher knife in three different places, inflicting wounds of a most serious character. Dr. Dickson was called in and dressed the wounds of Mr. Conley. He states that his recovery is very doubtful, very doubtful indeed. Mills has not yet been arrested. Both of the men have families and have been for some time residing in the same house.

DEATH IN A MINE.

Man Crushed to Death under Rubbish.

The coal works of Messrs. Gray, Bell & Co., near Temperanceville, were on Saturday the scene of an accident, which resulted fatally to a miner named John W. Proud.

From the information received, it seems that the deceased had gone into an old and unused entry in the pit to remove some of the posts, in order to use them elsewhere. A fellow miner named William Hanna, thinking that the man had been in longer than was necessary, went in search of him. On entering the room in which Proud had been at work, he discovered that he was partially buried beneath a mass of rock and dirt which had fallen upon him. Life was already extinct, and from indications it is supposed that the accident had occurred several hours before. The deceased had loosened the posts and carried some out of the room before the accident occurred. Hanna procured assistance, and the earth was removed in a short time. The body was terribly crushed; the neck was broken, right thigh fractured, and the back reduced to a jelly. Justice Thompson, of Temperanceville, held an inquest last evening, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the owners of the works from any blame. The deceased was an Englishman by birth, and about nineteen years of age.

STEINHAUSER.

He Waives a Hearing in the Larceny Case—The Hearing on the Charge of Embezzlement—Committed in Default of Bail.

The Allegheny druggist, Gottfried Steinhauser who is accused of embezzling money from his former employer, Mr. Frederick Braun, and also of the larceny of goods from the same person, had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

The prisoner, through his counsel, waived a hearing in the larceny case and was held in the sum of $1,000 bail for court on that charge.

He desired a hearing however, in the embezzlement case, and consequently that was proceeded with. The first witness examined was Mr. Braun, who testified that he knew Steinhauser to have embezzled monies from him.

Among other things, the prisoner had gone to Hare's Hotel, unauthorized, and had boarded out a bill of something over a hundred dollars, which the proprietor of the hotel owed to Mr. Braun, and had made no account of the transaction to his employer. The witness stated that he had not had any own account knowledgment of this action, in a letter received from him that morning. He stated that he had not had time since recovering his books to look them over fully, and so was not prepared to speak further.

Officer Moon testified that the prisoner had admitted to him, that he had used money belonging to Mr. Braun to speculate with, but that he had put it all back.

Bail was required of the prisoner in the sum of $2,000 d llars, which he failed to obtain, and was therefore committed to jail.

The prisoner occupied nearly all of Monday in writing the letter alluded to in the testimony of Mr. Braun. In the letter he accused chiefly confines himself to reproaching Mr. B. for the prosecution and endeavoring to palliate his own misdeeds and throw suspicion at the door of others.

O. N. A.

"Our New Alpaca." have you seen it?
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board Yesterday—Routine Business and Reports—The High school—The German Professorship not Granted.

The Central Board of Education met at their rooms yesterday.

The following members were present: Messrs. Aiken, Chadwick, Craig, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Lewis, Mitchell, M'Ewen, Neckerman, Nobbs, Praetsch, Rankin, Shaw, Sims, Strain, Taylor, Young and Wilson, President.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A committee of citizens residing on Josephine street were present to state their grievances. These are in the shape of some slaughter houses on that street that create a horrible stench. The Burgess stated that they must proceed according to law and prove them a nuisance, when the authorities will have them removed.

Some citizens, residents of Twentieth street, between Josephine and Sarah street, were also present and desired to know whether or not they are to have the sewer they have petitioned for some two months ago. The matter had been referred to committees and afterwards laid on the table. Now the whole affair was postponed until next meeting, when it will be acted on be a full meeting, not all of the councilmen being present last night.

The Burgess stated that a sewer had been placed on Harkins alley.

The clerk read a remonstrance against the grading, paving and curbing of Wright's alley. Two members of the Sanitary Committee, Dr. Rahauser and Stephen Pierce, owning property on this alley, presented a petition for its pavement, if only as a sanitary measure. Both remonstrance and petition referred to the Street Committee.

The clerk read a communication from the Veteran Guards, requesting the privilege of posting bills in different parts of the Borough, the bills being an advertisement for their picnic. The petition was granted.

The Commissioners report on the Twentieth street sewer was then read. Approved.

A petition was read which asked for the grading, paving and curbing of Wharton street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Wharton presented a set of rules and regulations by which it is proposed to promote greater efficiency of the police force of the Borough, which were adopted. The right police to be on from seven to five in summer, and from six to five in winter.

Mr. Hunter presented a resolution fixing the rates of licenses for public exhibitions, which was read and adopted.

A number of bills were read and ordered to be paid.

On motion, adjourned.

500 Laborers Wanted.

Any man that has handled a pick or shovel, can make $2.00 a day at the start, and $3.00 a day with a month's practice, digging *soft* coal in the Connellsville coal regions. Men can be sent out on three o'clock train, free, from Connellsville depot. 6

O. N. A.

This, Our New Alpaca, has no peer for brilliancy of color, softness of finish and cheapness.
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.,

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting Last Evening—Petitions, Remonstrances and Routine Business.

The East Birmingham Council held a regular monthly meeting last evening, at which the following members were present: Messrs. Diehl, Ihmsen, Wharton, Haberman and Burgess Jones.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

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Mr. Ihmsen presented a resolution fixing the rates of licenses for public exhibitions, which was read and adopted.

A number of bills were read and ordered to be paid.

On motion, adjourned.

BREVITIES.

MONEY plenty.

MERCURY elevated.

LOCAL news very dull.

PAPER COLLARS useless.

LOOK OUT for sun strokes.

TOMATOS were never so cheap.

THE Varieties open on Monday.

GRAPES will be plenty next Fall.

PENNSYLVANIA has 902,300 horses.

OUR streets are exceedingly filthy.

MR. COLFAX has completely recovered.

ALLEGHENY Councils to-morrow night.

PEACHES pour into us from New Jersey.

THE dogs are not dying so rapidly of late.

THE weather continues oppressively warm.

LIGHT attendance at the Toombs last night.

THE Sabbath question still vexes Cincinnati.

MANY sportsmen left for Buffalo yesterday.

BE careful of your mocking birds this season.

HARVEST HOMES are not numerous this season.

LOUDON, Ohio, too, has a poisoning sensation.

THERE are agreat many sneak thieves in the city.

THE South Side has been refused letter-carriers.

STRANGE stories come from the Coroner's office.

SHARON is to have a new military company, shortly.

A MAD DOG set Penn street in an uproar on Monday.

THE "Clarks" continue to be heard from by the Coroner.

A TURNER excursion party is being arranged for Chautauqua.

'SQUIRE PROPER rises to explain his part in the Turner escape.

WATER MELONS are penlty in our markets but not very cheap.

HON. HENRY L. CAKE, of Pennsylvania, is traveling in Colorado.

WHY is it that the Tripartite Bridge Co., is no longer heard from?

SMALL POX is increasing to an alarming extent on the South Side.

THE funeral of Mr. John Neteler was largely attended yesterday.

WARD the Twenty-second has neither whiskey shop nor physician.

PRESIDENT GRANT will visit the Pennsylvania oil regions shortly.

MANY citizens left yesterday for the great Baltimore camp-meeting.

ALLEGHENY is not likely to have the talked of new water works soon.

OLD SOL has a very warm regard for earth and its citizens of late.

THE opponents of the narrow-gauge railway system begin to speak.

CORRESPONDENTS are fast indulge us by writing on only one side of the sheet.

GARIBALDI is broken down physically and mentally, and cannot live long.

PAPER STRIKE BOARDERS think nothing of jumping from second story windows.

LIEBLER says he can count on a Saratoga trunk full of votes for the Mayoralty.

HENRY, who attempted to assassinate Mr. Loveridge, will have a hearing to-day.

THE city Police force was never so active, vigilant and well organized as at present.

DR. JACKSON is "dead sush" of 1775 votes for the Mayoralty, and will be elected.

ALLEGHENY Board of Health will be chosen at the meeting of Councils to-morrow night.

ICE WATER is to flow from the new drinking fountain at Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

It is a mistake that an admission fee is charged at Leetsdale camp-meeting grounds.

MAYOR CALLOW complains of dull business. Only six common cases were before him yesterday.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON holds that women should become mothers but once in five years.

ONE hundred and fifty thousand dollars will not be far from the net expenses of the fire department for this year.

AT a late hour last night Dr. Jackson claimed to have 17.6 personal votes. We should say, a fortuitous number.

THE residents of Troy Hill are becoming very anxious that improvements be made soon to supply them with water.

IN OUR Police Notes of yesterday we inadvertently credited to Alderman Strain several cases which came before Alderman Gripp.

THE rains of the past two days have greatly refreshed the Parks, and the grass plots and flowers now present a beautiful appearance.

MANY of the schools closed the end of the year in order to attend the State Teacher's Institute, which convened yesterday at Williamsport.

REV. J. C. BOYD preached an eloquent and effecting sermon last Sabbath evening, which was served up in the woods, Capt. Moore has good reason to feel proud of his archers.

ETTIE HENDERSON will make a tour of the cities and towns of New York State in the New England circuit during the coming season, under the management of Mr. Lowell. She will act in a new sensational drama, written expressly for her, entitled "The Far West."

THE CITY PRESS CLUB have resolved that the best kind of police sticks to ignore are the wider-kind. Flat Dutchmen please study this. Next term the Mayor will have no chance to make such a pun. A good time is sadly needed—and ignorant Teutons are to be set aside.

MR. COYNE of Coyne & Reiyes, of Chicago, the well-known publishers of railway guides and books of information, is in the city, at the Monongahela House. Yesterday he was waited upon by our best citizens in town and called to pay their respects to one of the formost railroad projectors and friends of new enterprises in the country.

THE fourth annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pennsylvania meets in Erie, September 12th, continuing its session three days. The local committee of the Erie Association have made arrangements with all the principal railroads in the State to carry delegates to the Convention at reduced rates, and it is expected a very large number will be in attendance.

MISS M. E. Doyott owns and edits a paper at New Rochelle, N. Y., called the Pioneer. She is about eighteen years old. Besides being editor, she is publisher, foreman, cashier, mail clerk and several other positions of responsibility about the institution. She is assisted by two boy type setters. She has conducted the paper for about two years, or since she became an orphan.

ON FRIDAY General Moorhead was at Dam No. 2 overlooking some of the repairs being made there, and while on the Lock, from the excessive heat and the rapid motion of the water, which he had been watching, he became deathly sick and fainted away. He was carried to the residence of Mr. R L. Wood near at hand, and was so far convalescent in the evening as to be placed on the cars and brought home. He is still unwell but able to able to move around.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, on Monday evening, an election for officers was held, resulting as follows: President—Wm. H. McCreery; Directors—Messrs. J. Gallaher, J. Myers, Dr. William Hamilton, J. T. Stockdale, son and H. Freyvogel. The newly elected Board of Directors will hold a meeting in a few days, when a Secretary and Treasurer will be elected.

MR. CALVIN WELLS of the firm of Hussey, Wells & Co., was severely injured on Sunday evening by being thrown from a buggy. He was driving in front of the Allegheny cemetery with his two daughters by his side, when a runaway team of horses dashed into his vehicle, literally smashing it to pieces. Mr. Wells was thrown out and two of his ribs His injuries though painful will not, it is thought, prove dangerous.

HONORS of high character have recently been showered upon our well known and highly appreciated fellow-citizen, F. Schmidt, Esq. He has been unanimously awarded the most exalted office of the Order of Hungaria in this State, and besides furnishes to be elected the Great Chief of the powerful order of Red Men. Mr. Schmidt is a gentleman of large learning and ability, and as superior in rank among our most powerful secret societies, he occupies a most enviable place, but both are places which he will emin ently fill.

AN EXPLOSION of gas occurred yesterday morning at a new saloon about being opened on Diamond alley near the Opera House, by Wm. Rochelieau. It seems that the gas was turned into the pipes for the first time and about ten minutes afterwards one of the pipes in the ceiling, some distance back from the entrance, burst with a loud report. The explosion tore away a portion of the lath and a large surface of the plastering of the ceiling, but no further damage was done. The strangest circumstance connected with the affair is the fact that there was no fire in the saloon at the time.

JOTTINGS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

It is really surprising to persons living in the "city full," to see how many people travel on the cars which roll along the banks of the beautiful Ohio river. And those who travel only occasionally will wonder to find towns and villages springing up every few miles within an hour's ride, such being the rapidity of the improvements along the line of our roads running westward by the river route. In every place unsightly dwellings are either giving place to elegant modern buildings, or else overshadowing them.

From the time you leave Allegheny until you reach Sewickly, the traveler enjoys one continued view of beautiful buildings and handsome grounds, and the rapid march of general improvement of the entire sweep of the line between these points. Sewickly is a delightful place, with a sprinkling of some of by gone years, in the by-by days of steamboat and canal packet traveling, are familiar to many a reader. The town is singularly located, being where the Beaver River empties into the Ohio. The bluff shore back from the river has scattered in the town limits houses along the banks of the rivers, and the bluff back of the Beaver river. Considerable manufacturing is also at this point, and it is also of importance because the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroads join here and run their city together.

Standing on the high bluff over the cozy town of Beaver along the railroad, the looking the Ohio river and the Beaver, the panoramic view is really enchanting. The rolling down into the river scene is charming, in every direction for miles, particularly at this season of the year. Turn the eye up stream and the picturesque is the pretty village of Beaver, and on the left bank is the pretty village of Phillipsburg, of water-cure notoriety; while the hills are dotted down sufficiently to the hills are dotted down sufficiently to the view from the town. Should a railroad be built on that side of the river, it might become a formidable competitor of Rochester. In fact the Beaver water is located on the low flat bank of Beaver river, at which a bridge is found to the upper part of Rochester, where the eye can readily trace the outlines of the town of Freedom. The bluff and grove of forest trees hides the view of Sharon, Fairview, Old and New Brighton, and even Beaver Falls is not far beyond the range of the eye.

Let any man who desires to enjoy the quiet of the Sabbath, rivaling the purest type of Puritan life, spend the day in quaint Beaver, beautiful Rochester, and Sewickly, and mind and brain will be in fine trim for "life's fitful fever" during the succeeding week days. Wealth and culture are to be found here, and of course society improved, at least the "baser sort" do not hold "sovereign sway," for the Sabbath is the quietest type of week. Entering the beautiful new steepled Methodist Episcopal Church, Sunday morning last, we found quite a large congregation of worshipers, among whom we noticed that fine specimen of an "upright judge," Justice Agnew, of the Supreme Court, who, with his family, are stated worshipers. We believe Senator Rutan, and Quay of the *Beaver Radical* also attend this church, at times at their wives. The pastor, Rev. W. H. Locke, formerly of Liberty street M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, delivered an able and instructive discourse. The venerable Rev. Joshua Monroe, and Rev. J. K. Miller, are regular worshipers in this church. Rev. Miller will go to Erie, Rev. T. J. Taylor, both vocally and instrumentally, in charming style, as she is both an accomplished singer and musical performer. In the afternoon a goodly company of worshippers were found at the cosy church at Vanport, adjoining Rochester, to listen to a capital sermon from Hon. John F. Dravo, a local minister of merit, well known in commercial circles in Pittsburgh, of the firm of Dravo, Lesley & Co.

Among the important features and enjoying more than local fame, is the Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute, for many years under the Presidency of Rev. R. T. Taylor, D. D. The building is large and airy, and is to stand in a beautiful campus of several acres, laid out in tasteful style. The spacious grounds make the building unusually attractive for the outlook in every direction, and it is easy to imagine the heath-giving properties of such an institution for pupils. The number of students who have been graduated at this institution show how careful and how thorough the training of the institution, under the personal supervision of President Taylor and his wife. It being accessible every point by rail, convenient to Pittsburgh, healthy and pleasantly located, with care for morals and manners, as well as intellectual and musical advancement, it is just the place to send young folks to improve mind and body.

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W. F. Jones appeared at the office of Alderman Bolster in Allegheny, and charged a man named Banzer with assault and battery, alleging that the accused struck him and beat him and tore his clothes. A warrant was issued.

Ladies who desire to secure the latest styles in trimmings, and select from a large assortment can be accommodated by calling at the establishment of Mr. Julian Morrow, No. 73 Market street. Mr. Morrow has laid in a fresh stock of the best goods, which he is ready to dispose of at prices which will astonish all who have been heretofore paying exorbitant rates for these necessary requisites for the completion of the toilet. No. 73 Market street is the place.

How foolish it is to waste money with inferior workmen, when the best that can be had are always employed at Hespenheide's, No. 50 Sixth street, where gentlemen will always find a fine assortment of cloths suitable for wear in all seasons, which will be manufactured into suits at their order, with promptness and in a manner that is warranted to give satisfaction. Gentlemen should remember No. 50 Sixth street.

Megraw, No. 45 Ninth Street offers to wholesale or retail dealers in tobacco, snuff, cigars, pipes, fancy articles and notions, the quality of goods, which he feels cannot be excelled in the city. He has a very large stock on hand, and he will sell the most liberal, and promptly to fill all orders large or small. Those who buy to sell again should look in at 45 Ninth street.

Japanese Silks

Reduced 25 and 50 cents on the yard, at
McKEE, MURPHY & Co.'s.,
59 Market street.

When in the course of the week it becomes necessary for gentlemen to undergo tonsorial manipulations, they should at once seek the elegant saloon of Messrs Lysles & Scroggins, No. 64, Diamond, Allegheny, where all that is nicle, literally smashing. To pieces. Mr. Wells was thrown out and two of his ribs His injuries though painful will not, it is thought, prove dangerous.

HONORS of high character have recently been showered upon our well known and highly appreciated fellow-citizen, F. Schmidt, Esq. He has been unanimously awarded the most exalted office of the Order of Hungaria in this State, and besides furnishes to be elected the Great Chief of the powerful order of Red Men. Mr. Schmidt is a gentleman of large learning and ability, and as superior in rank among our most powerful secret societies, he occupies a most enviable place, but both are places which he will eminently fill.

The headquarters for woolen and knit goods, fine ladies and gents' underwear, and all kinds of cotton goods, at the old stand Stocking Store of
JOHN DEGELMAN & Co.,
54 Fifth avenue.

Twenty-seven Cents a Day, (age 25,) secures $5,000 immediately to your family at death, with annual cash dividends during life, in the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office open every night till nine o'clock, 106 Fourth avenue.
A. H. BAUMAN,
General Agent.
ST&F

Dry Goods Cheap.

Everything cheap, at
McKEE, MURPHY & CO.'S.,
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Unemployed laborers can get steady work and good wages, digging coal at Brown & Cochran's mines, Connellsville Railroad. 6

Hundreds pronounce Pearl Wheat just what all families want. Ask your grocer for it. TTH:S

That Inquest in Penn Township.

EDITORS OF GAZETTE: The local in your issue of to-day, concerning an inquest held on the body of George Argyle who was killed at Kier & Foster's coal works, in Penn township, does injustice to 'Squire James Duff. On the 31st day of July last, 'Squire Duff called at my office on professional business, and, while there, inquired of me where the coroner's office was, explaining at the same time what he wanted. I thought the easiest way to direct him would be to go with him to the office, which I accordingly did, but Mr. West was not there. We then returned to my office, and 'Squire Duff gave the papers of the inquest to me and requested me to deliver them to the Coroner as soon as I could conveniently do so. On the afternoon of that same day, I again went to Mr. West's office, and again found him absent. I then went to Alderman Neubert, whose office is in the same building as the Coroner's, and who, I knew, sometimes attended to the Coroner's business, and stated to him what I desired. The Alderman very kindly proposed to take charge of the papers and hand them over to Mr. West as soon as he would come back. When I saw that article in this morning it surprised me greatly, and I went at once to see Alderman Neubert about the matter. I ascertained from him that the papers were only left with him on the day previous, and that he had delivered them to the Coroner, who did not in the presence of Neubert deny the truth of the statement to that effect. And now, having secured these papers, it plainly appears that Mr. West was not aware of the inquest being held by 'Squire Duff on the unfortunate boy. I am at loss any reason for this obtrusive
Respectfully, C. C. TAYLOR.

GENERALITIES.

JOHN ROBINSON'S circus is now performing in Baltimore, Wheeling and Chicago.

AN exchange says: Mr. H. B. Cunningham and wife, of Tennessee, are spending the summer in Chicago. Some eight or ten boarding houses have already been victimized.

A MAGNIFICENT sword, with hilt of fine gold and silver scabbard, inscribed on its blade, "The French of New York to General Ulrich," has been sent to the defender of Strasburg.

VICTOR HUGO'S fortune is estimated at over 2,000,000 francs, and yet since the Franco-Prussian war he has had an appreshension that he might come to want, and many believe he has become deranged on the subject of money.

A HEN without wings is the latest novelty. Mr. A. H. Libby, one of the city constables of Portland, Me., has one of this strange specimen. She is compensated for her lack of wings by a faculty of jumping several feet into the air.

OLD bottles and corks which are impressed with noted brands of rare drinkables are eagerly bought up by the junkmen, and by them immediately resold, doubtless to cover mixtures of the same color and name, but far different in quality.

MR. DONALDSON, of Cincinnati, has so thoroughly educated a humming bird that upon going into his garden the bird will immediately alight upon a shell in his hand and sip the sugar-water in it, no matter how many persons may be standing around him at the time.

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